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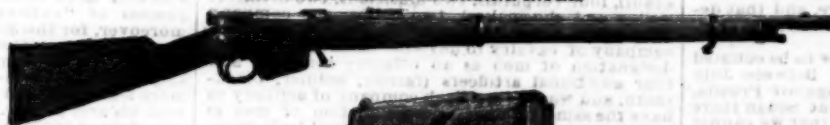
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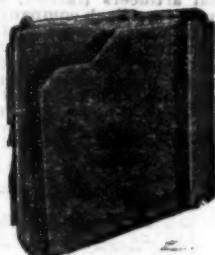
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NATIONAL ARMY—WHAT IT MIGHT BE.

A SIMPLE SOLUTION OF THE ARMY PROBLEM.

In Two Papers—I.

STATISTICS show that though we have rarely been at war, and have in the intervals of peace maintained but the veriest skeleton of an army, seven-elevenths of all the moneys which have come into the National Treasury have been paid out for war and warriors; and for interest on debt principally incurred for these, another two-elevenths!

Is it not time that we should look carefully about us?

War is like most other kinds of business—least expensively conducted by those who have been trained to it. If we are to pursue the short-sighted policy of the past we may again have to maintain an expensive and bloody war with amateur extravagance and wasteful prodigality. Let us not forget that we have been nearly 29 years in paying for our last war, and that much of the debt incurred yet remains to be paid, no small part of this being our enormous pension list. The 300,000 brave men whose bodies lie in our National Cemeteries, with the unnumbered thousands who lie buried elsewhere, are mute witnesses to the fact that an ounce of martial prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that delays are expensive in human lives as well as in treasure.

The durations of wars are not now to be counted by long periods of 4 or 5 to 30 years. Between July 19, 1870, when France declared war against Prussia, and the surrender of the French at Sedan there were but 45 days! It is then plain that we cannot afford to hazard such delays as marked the opening of the War of the Rebellion. Alabama voted for secession in December, 1860, and the President called for troops by proclamation in April, 1861, having the then standing army as a nucleus for organization and training. It was not until more than three months later, and seven months after the Alabama vote, that our Army was thought fit to advance on Manassas, where it was ingloriously defeated by the raw troops of the Confederacy. This could not have occurred had our skeleton Army been organized on the plan herein proposed. The long, bloody and expensive War of the Rebellion would have been a matter of days instead of years, and the interest on the difference in expense of the war as it was conducted and as it should have been conducted, would be sufficient to maintain two armies like the National Army herein proposed, and leave a very large surplus each year for the construction and maintenance of our much-needed border defenses. Besides, there would have been prevented the incalculable loss of so much of the life blood of the nation.

The United States should never have more than a single army; and not, as in our past experience, a Regular Army and an army of volunteers. The plan herein proposed is for such a single National Army, all and always regular, with a flexible organization to be increased or diminished as occasion may require, and, regardless of its numerical strength, to be a harmonious whole.

The other civilized nations of the world have recognized the absolute necessity of keeping pace with the advances in military science, and we alone are laggards in this respect; though we know that disasters in war are attributable to defects in organization as well as to defects in management, and that for each new war there has been an abandonment of the previous organization tactics or weapons. This is now staring us in the face, as is the problem: Shall we make the changes which must be made while we can do so without far and inexpensively; or shall we leave them to be made in the presence of an armed foe, when the change may cost us hundreds of millions and many valuable lives, not to speak of hazarding the perpetuity of our country?

With us the topic has been an ever-recurring bone of contention; the Army an object to be tinkered at, now curtailed here, and now added to there; and the subject one never settled on any natural political or military basis.

Are there any natural elements to which reference can be made as a basis for the peace footing of the armed land forces of the United States, which will allow of expansion of the force to almost any desired degree in such manner that the expansion shall be the harmonious unfolding of a definitely known and prearranged plan without the confusion and terribly expensive experience which attended the last great expansion of our Army?

The writer of these lines is of opinion that a natural basis is found which, without very material modification of the present organization, would serve to place the National Army, for the present and for the possible future, on such a footing as would be permanent and in the highest degree beneficial to the morale of the whole Army, and without confusion in the present organization and at a very slight expense place the system on trial, which would be so simple that, five years hence, school children would learn it with the principles of civil government, with the present and prospective status of every member of the Army definitely settled for peace and for war, and yet a system which would allow appropriate recognition of gallantry and conspicuous ability. It is also believed that the adoption of the plan herein proposed would secure a much higher grade of efficiency than the present system, which withholds high responsibilities until the incumbents have passed the period of life when such should be assumed.

Another great effect of the adoption of this plan would be the practical abolition of desertion, by excluding from our Army the deserting element. It is believed that enough money would be saved in this matter to pay the entire expense of recruiting the Army in the manner proposed. Every convicted deserter should be indelibly marked, disfranchised, and forever disqualified for every Government position or employment.

The strength of any army is its infantry, and the unit of infantry the company. The political unit to which this should compare is the Congressional district, and the plan of organization proposed is for one company of infantry from each Congress-

sional district, to constitute 23 regiments of 12 companies each, each regiment to consist of three battalions of four companies each. One company of cavalry from each three Congressional districts to the number of 112 companies, and one company from each of the eight States having the greatest population; to form 10 regiments of 12 companies each, each regiment to consist of three battalions of four companies each. One company of artillery from each six Congressional districts to the number of 56 companies, and one company from each of the four States having the next greatest population; to form five regiments of 12 companies each, each regiment to consist of three battalions of four companies each. Each regiment to have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and an adjutant and a quartermaster (extra 1st lieutenant). This would render surplus 10 of the present majors of cavalry and five of the present majors of artillery. These officers should be absorbed by the infantry regiments, and the other majors appointed by seniority from the captains of the arm in which they are to serve.

The other vacancies in the positions of field officers for the three regiments of infantry should be filled by appointments by seniority in the arm in which they are to serve, and on any increase of the National Army above the minimum herein proposed, a major should be at once appointed for the third battalion of each regiment.

Each company of infantry to have one captain, two lieutenants, one 1st sergeant, five sergeants (one for company quartermaster and commissary sergeant), four corporals, two musicians, two artificers (tailor and shoemaker), two cooks, one company clerk, one school teacher, and 40 privates. Each company of cavalry to have the same number and designation of men as an infantry company and four additional artificers (farrier, saddler, blacksmith, and wagoner). Each company of artillery to have the same number and designation of men as an infantry company and an additional 1st lieutenant. Each regiment to have in addition one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and a band of 24 musicians, and each cavalry regiment to have one veterinary surgeon with the rank of 2d lieutenant. In addition to the officers and men of the line to be one lieutenant-general, three major-generals, and six brigadier-generals, and the following staff departments:

	A. G.	I. G.	Q. M.	Sub.	Med.	Pay.	Eng.	Ordn.	Signal	J. A.
Brig.-Generals...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colonels.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lieut.-Colonels...	3	3	4	3	12	3	10	4	1	1
Majors.....	6	6	16	6	60	12	24	10	3	3
Captains.....	6	6	32	15	30	30	30	15	3	3
1st Lieuts. (Capts. after 5 years)...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...
2d Lieutenants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	12	6	...
3d Lieutenants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Q. M. Corps to consist of as many Post Q. M. sergeants as the needs of the Service may require, 1 acting quartermaster-sergeant, with the rank of corporal, for each military post and quartermaster's depot, as overseer, and 3 privates for each company of the line, to be distributed as the Quartermaster-General may recommend, by whom it to be performed, all duty to be performed by enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department, as clerk, teamster, mechanic or laborer. Subsistence Corps, to consist of as many commissary sergeants as the needs of the Service may require, one private as clerk with the pay of corporal and one private as laborer for each military post and subsistence depot. Medical Corps to consist of as many hospital stewards as the needs of the Service may require—1 acting hospital steward for each post of less than six companies, and 2 for each post of six companies or more, and 2 privates for each company of the line, to be distributed as the Surgeon-General may recommend. As many paymaster's clerks as the needs of the Service may require, and the troops of the Army to be paid tri-monthly. The Engineer Corps to consist of one battalion of engineers, as at present organized. The Ordnance Corps to consist of as many ordnance sergeants, corporals and privates as required, not to exceed in all 400 enlisted men. A Signal Corps to consist of as many sergeants, corporals and privates as the needs of the Service may require, not to exceed in all 325 enlisted men. And appointments to original vacancies in this department above the grade of first lieutenant should be filled by selection from the line of the Army and from the grade next below that of the office to be filled, and the original vacant first lieutenantcies should be filled by selection from the second lieutenants of the department. Chaplains' Corps to consist of 30 chaplains, with rank and pay as at present, and the position of regimental chaplain should be abolished. The regimental chaplains should be transferred to the chaplains' corps, and there should be no more appointments to the chaplains' corps until the number thus increased be reduced below 30, and no new appointments should be made to this corps of officers more than 35 years of age.

The professors and members of the Corps of Cadets at the Military Academy as may be provided by law, and the President should have power to appoint, each year, 10 cadets to the Academy, preferably sons of Army officers on the active or retired list.

This shows the same number of general officers as at present, a decrease of field officers, and an increase of captains and subalterns, with an increase of enlisted men.

With these changes, the National Army would become a nearly ideal military organization, and this seems to the writer to be the minimum representative skeleton organization, which should only be reduced by reducing the number of privates of the line. The proposed reductions in the rank of officers are in those staff departments which have more than a proportionate amount of rank. It will be held by some that certain of these are more important and necessary than others, but military men know that all are necessary, and any argument in favor of the relative importance of any one of them could be well met with a parity of reasoning from another standpoint. Under the plan proposed, and with the relatively proportionate rank as shown by the pay, the staff departments, arranged in accordance with the preponderance of rank in contrast with the present arrangement, would be:

	Proposed.	Now.
Inspector's Department.....	1. 1082	1. 1233
Adjt.-General's ".....	2. 1023	3. 1102
Judge-Advocate's ".....	3. 953	2. 1218
Subsistence ".....	4. 923	5. 975
Quartermaster's ".....	5. 905	6. 892
Pay ".....	6. 887	4. 1089
Medical ".....	7. 845	9. 828
Ordnance ".....	8. 828	7. 847
Engineers ".....	9. 799	8. 829
Signal ".....	10. 651	10. 648

This table shows a considerable lowering of rank at the top, and a smaller increase at the bottom, with an increase in numbers in some of them, an increase in the interest of reform—to obviate the necessity of the great number of acting staff officers now kept on duty, and the numbers given are the minima shown by the experience of the past. Thus we have provided for an organization which may be increased to the limits of any possible necessity in the shortest time compatible with the institutions of the country, to cost but a small percentage more than the present organization—which is not only well calculated for expansion, but is not even well adapted to serve as a nucleus.

AN OFFICER SERVING ON THE FRONTIER.

SHOVELS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MUCH learning and research have been developed of late by parties contributing to your columns, in the matter of why it is the enlisted man of our Service sees fit so often to cut the same through the process of "cutting his stick." In accounting, moreover, for this proclivity on the part of the soldier, a notable reason put forward has been his repulsion to a too frequent and enforced companionship with the shovel—the same to the exclusion of more legitimate and congenial duties in connection with his arm proper, rifle or carbine, as it may be. At a date as early as that of the celebrated historian Diedrich Knickerbocker, we learn of the presence of the shovel in our Service, and its apparent close relation to the daily tasks and exercises of our rank and file, inasmuch that in the description of a calm in the bay of New York, coupled with a reference to certain changes about, our author holds as follows:

"Even Governor's Island, once a smiling garden, appertaining to the sovereigns of the province, was now covered with fortifications, inclosing a tremendous blockhouse—so that this once peaceful island resembled a fierce little warrior in a big cocked hat, breathing gunpowder and defiance to the world! * * * The formidable 18-pounders slept in the embrasures of the wooden batteries, seemingly gathering fresh strength to fight the battles of their country on the next Fourth of July; the solitary drum forgot to call the warrrior to his shovels, and the evening gun had not yet sounded its signal for all the regular and well-meaning poultry throughout the country to go to roost."

Here, then, we have it—"shovels"—the italics being those of Diedrich himself. True, as considered in its relation to a state of actual war, the shovel is far from wanting in merits; neither can it be logically affirmed that had not the rebels been dug in as they were at Yorktown, they ever could or would have "dug out" as they did for Richmond. Viewed, however, in time of peace, and more particularly in connection with practical road building, ditch digging, and the like, the shovel becomes less an object of necessity or yet attraction. The soldier, in fact, has not infrequently done something in the way of shovelling before enlistment; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, it was, perhaps, because he preferred to leave matters and things to their own shovelling, that he entered the Service at all. Besides, if it be yet to shovel, his medium of extra pay holds, generally, no sort of candle to the better wages of the citizen outside.

In the meantime, securely bagged, as it were, within his blouse, our son of Mars has gotten through with his initiations; borne as he might the bedevillments of seniors in the Service, together with the cold contumely, or, at intervals, the red-hot oburgations and expletives of his superiors in position. He has worried successfully down the monstrosities of the old time company kitchen; the cold, fat, porky slice, and the potato "with a bone in it," flooding anon from sight the whole with coffee whose grounds scratched in his throat, as it were, the gravel of the great drift period of our noble earth. He has even achieved, willy nilly, the beans of an ostensible soup, from the above untutored source; until what with one and what with another of the instalments of this said underdone, Aolian, undigested edible of the East, his stomach rattled at the double-quick, as did the stomach of Mr. Bob Sawyer's unlucky child, that swallowed the beads.

All this, then, and more; and yet stood ever fast our hero by his colors—wrought, indeed, with the ambition to serve, and—who knows? win some day the straps of a lieutenantacy!

Confronted at last with the shovel, *per se*, the vision became too much, and the courage of the soldier lapsed. Why not, then, put between himself and this evil genius of his fate a wider interval? He would; and the hero that had peradventure borne without finching "the brunt of the cannon ball and the blow of the sabre," turned "first pale and then tail." Cut, in short, his stick.

A long arm, though, is that of the Government, and our deserter is arrested. Court-martial. Plea: "Not guilty"—the Government deserted him. Enough said. Five years. No more the gay and gallant soldier of his dreams. Convict; pegging shoes for those of his comrades yet left. Tableau.

Curtain. And it was the shovel that did it!

To what extent the shovels of the philosophic Diedrich came to affect the fortunes of the soldiers whom his "solitary drum" forgot to call to task at Governor's Island, may, perhaps, never be known; albeit an industrious raking over of the rolls of those bygone times by statisticians, or even an inquiry into the traditions of yet surviving laureates—a class of whom, we believe, there has never been any officially recorded death—were not unlikely to disclose facts of greater or less value in the case. Presumably, however, the soldier of our Service has never at any time been wholly free from the baleful and unsettling influences exercised above him by that seemingly innocent but sinister implement of excavation, the shovel.

What do we propose to do about it? Simply this: Give, in the first instance, to the man with a soul

above shovels, "the privilege of purchasing his discharge," at a "markdown," or not, as the case may be. Secondly, adopt, and put practically in force, the recommendation—better late than never—that a quartermaster's corps be organized "to relieve the present enlisted force of the Army of the most of its labors"—with the shovel at least. Or, failing in the above propositions, or either of them, abolish in toto the Army—now in the proportion of nearly one soldier to every twenty-five hundred of our peace-loving population—and thus do away at once and forever with this evil of desertion, and particularly as connected with the question of—shovels.

A. T.

SUBSISTENCE OF MARINES IN BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The subsistence of marines in barracks is in need of great improvement, and any improvement in that direction would add very much to the comfort and contentment of the enlisted men. When men are not properly fed they find cause for complaint and dissatisfaction, disorderly conduct and desertion. The ration issued to marines in barracks is the Army ration, and the contract for furnishing this ration at the different posts is given to the lowest bidder respectively. To enumerate what composes the ration is necessary, but its price will suffice to indicate the quality and quantity of its component parts. This ranges from 13 cents to perhaps 22 cents according to the location of the post, but this increase in price is not accompanied by an increase in quality or quantity, for the ration remains the same. In other words the ration is such that it can be furnished for 13 cents, a fact sufficient to establish the quality and quantity of a marine's daily subsistence.

In the Army there are many facilities for improving the ration. One of these is a post garden which the men are able to keep up from year to year, as they are not continually transferred from one post to another, but always remain in a company organization. Marines come and go, so that it is impossible to keep up any organization for improving their daily ration. Furthermore there is no available place for a garden in most of the Navy yards.

These laws are so applied that a marine in barracks gets an Army ration, and on board ship a Navy ration (30 cts. per diem); but why should there be this distinction between the ration on shore and on board ship, in face of Sec. 1615, Rev. Stat., which distinctly states that the marine shall be entitled to receive one Navy ration daily.

As an additional means of improving the ration, as well as the comfort of the marines in barracks, I would suggest that the position of post trader be abolished and the "canteen system" substituted. This has worked successfully in the English Army, and, according to reports, is meeting with favor in this country. The average net earnings of the post traders at the several barracks is in the neighborhood of \$1,000. If this sum could be turned into the company fund the meals, comfort and contentment of the men would be greatly improved, and all this would tend to a better state of good feeling and discipline, consequently improving the efficiency of the corps.

McW.

THE "IDAHO" IN A TYPHOON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

An article appeared in the New York Sunday Times of Dec. 8, "Affairs in Our Navy," which is untruthful in the highest sense and reflects on the reputation of several brave and gallant officers of the Service who are now dead and cannot defend their good names from the attacks of an ignorant critic.

I refer more particularly to that part of the article in which the crew of the *Idaho*, while in a typhoon, is accused of becoming panic-stricken, the officers demoralized, the captain as fleeing to his cabin, falling on his knees and praying for the safety of his vessel, and the executive officer and everyone on board losing their heads.

In this article referred to, Boatswain Leeds, who was going to the United States under sentence of Court-martial, is given the credit of saving the ship. It also states that Leeds proposed to Captain Taylor to be given entire control of the ship, which was done, and after the typhoon the command was formally turned over to the captain again.

No such thing occurred. Captain Taylor commanded his ship throughout the gale, giving his orders to his executive officer, who had them carried out as promptly as the situation would allow of. Captain Taylor was at his post all of the time and could not have sought prayer in his cabin. It was all washed out, bulkheads carried away, furniture adrift, and anyone entering there would have been in danger of life and limb. Clothing from the captain's stateroom was found in the manger after the gale.

Boatswain Leeds was going home under sentence of Court-martial. When the prisoners were released he was stationed to pass orders from the executive officer to the quartermaster at the "com," which he did. He had charge of no men, and gave no orders unless directed to do so. At the suggestion of some of the officers, Captain Taylor, in the kindness of his heart, mentioned Boatswain Leeds as being the right man in the right place, thinking that the reviewing authorities might remit a part of his sentence, which was done.

Lieut. Samuel L. Wilson was the executive officer and had charge of the deck from the time "all hands" were called until the gale had subsided. He was an officer well known in the Service as an excellent seaman, having distinguished himself while holding the same position on the U. S. S. *Monocacy* when that vessel encountered a typhoon and had her smoke stack and all boats swept away.

Lieut. C. M. Anthony was the navigating officer. No one ever doubted his ability as a navigator or seaman. He was for many years in the whaling service from New Bedford and volunteered for the war. After its close he was retained in the Regular Navy for meritorious conduct.

On board the *Idaho* were five midshipmen going home for their examination for ensigns. They were Wm. E. Uhler, Geo. K. Bowen, Geo. K. Adams, Chas. A. Copp and Jas. C. Hull. All of these young men behaved splendidly. They came to their death

a few months later when the *Onetida* went down, the two latter distinguishing themselves on that occasion by gallant deeds and sound judgment. Mr. Copp had charge of the berth deck and after seeing every man off the deck was coming up the forward hatch when the forecabin run came crashing down on him, instantly crushing him to death.

The *Idaho* was a ship of more than 2,000 tons and I doubt if any ship's tarpaulin placed in the mizen rigging could have had the effect which the *Times*' article describes. Tarpaulins and boat awnings were placed in the main and mizen rigging while the ship was becalmed in the vortex of the storm by the captain's order, he expecting the wind to come out again from the N. E., which it did with equal force before entering the storm centre.

The author of the *Times*' article must be accustomed to lengthy typhoons, as he says the one which the *Idaho* encountered was of 24 hours' duration, when, in fact, it lasted from 5 P. M. to a little after midnight.

The article also states that Leeds, after the storm was over, stepped down from the bridge. The *Idaho* had no bridge, but there is as much truth in this statement as any other he has made concerning that ship in the typhoon. ONE WHO WAS ON BOARD.

DESERTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Don't lay all the blame on the non-commissioned officers, for they take their cue from their company commanders in the treatment of the men. But lay much of the desertion to the constant nagging of men by some officers, and to the fact that they frequently see officers under the influence of liquor, with no punishment meted out to them, but allowed to go on the sick report, and when it becomes habitual they get a sick leave, which lasts indefinitely, but it is not called chronic alcoholism but lungs affected or some other trouble. Whereas if an enlisted man is only slightly affected, he is tried by court-martial and forfeits five or ten dollars.

The excuse made for not trying an officer for dishonorable conduct or drunkenness is that even if a court finds him guilty, and sentences him to be dismissed the powers that be, almost always find some technical quibble, and remits the sentence.

GANBA.

[As this comes to us from an officer of the Army of long and honorable service, we publish it. Though it is somewhat sweeping in its assertions it contains a suggestion which it may be well to consider.—ED. JOURNAL.]

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of Dec. 7 I noticed a squib from this post signed "Victim." He is a victim now in reality. For writing a slanderous and libellous communication to the regimental commander concerning his company commander and last sergeant he has been relegated to the guardhouse, there to await the judgment of a General Court-martial. The complaints he made were many, varied and lurid. A board of investigation has been held, as stated above, and he is "in the soup." "Poor Joe Beef."

One of his statements was that the 1st sergeant ran a game of chance and fleeced the men; those that did not gamble were persecuted to the exclusion of those that did, etc. Every man in the company was called upon to testify. All admitted gambling was carried on, not exclusively by the 1st sergeant; that it was voluntary on their part, and that no one was asked, persuaded, or in any way coerced to play if they did not choose. Not one single man corroborated the persecution part of his narrative. All of his other complaints were found groundless and vexatious.

Gambling in the Army has been and always will be. The most stringent of rules does not stop it. Even if suppressed in the garrison men would wander off to the nearest dive and there be fleeced of even the shirt off their backs. Is it not much better for them to do so among themselves than to go to some "hog ranch or dive" conveniently near every military post for that purpose, when there it is a sure thing that they will lose their all with the possibility of being drugged, yes, and slugged to boot? There is not a month rolls round here but what there are several cases of the kind occurring in the town near here. On the 8th of the present month two men of my company were drugged, robbed, and afterwards slugged in a low gaming dive in "Schoptown" (Sturgis). Men that are addicted to gambling will go where it is carried on regardless of consequences. It is a likely yarn that "Victim" spins. If a 1st sergeant or any other non-commissioned officer would dare to fleece a man of his own or any other company it would soon reach the company commander and the non-com.'s name would be "mud." Recruits are generally termed "raw," but as far as games are concerned the most of them can show the oldest soldier tricks. Many of "them" were versed in the science, and if there was any fleecing it would be in favor of the poor innocent recruit (?). As a general thing here "recruits" run most of the games of chance, such as Chuck-a-luck, Under and Over, Horse-head, Mustang, Hazard, Rush Rheuben, "Honest John" (?), Red and Black, Faro, Twenty-one, Draw Poker, Stud Poker, Seven Up, etc. New games are being constantly added by fresh accessions from the beleaguered and beyond the "wild and woolly West." Gambling is more or less a rage in every post throughout the Service, and its votaries are not alone found among the enlisted men. "Jack Pots" grow alarmingly large over in the "line."

Men are not so densely ignorant as not to know and to assert their rights in such cases. I've served 14 years continuously and I have yet the first man to see who was in any manner persuaded to gamble. Some men do not touch a card, simply because they have no passion for anything of the kind. It is just the same with those who do not dance or smoke. Men that gamble most are those that drink less and are generally the steadiest duty men. Time and again I have heard men say that "if I choose to gamble I will, the money is mine; if I lose it it is my own to do with as I choose," etc. Between the two evils, drinking and gambling, the latter is the less. Canteens prohibit the latter and encourage the former. Gambling seldom ever leads an enlisted man into trouble, drinking does. Every man at present in confinement at this post is there through drink—not one for gambling.

Ask any company officer of experience on the subject and he will tell you that it is better to allow gambling in the post among the men, for if prohibited they will leave the post in spite of all for that purpose; be absent from quarters, roll calls, etc.

As far as I know, it does not at all detract from the efficiency of a non-commissioned officer because he gambles, and I do know that it has nothing to do with the proper discharge of his duty. It is one of the most pleasing features of a man's service, and he looks forward to pay-day with unalloyed pleasure, anticipating the "click of the ivory" and the "clink of the iron dollars." Because he may be a corporal is no reason that he is not human. Humanity is one vast game of risk and the old adage still holds: "Nothing is gained, nothing gained." "Victim" wants badly to wear the name of the "Recruit Reporter" of the Post-Dispatch, but it is the opinion of one of the "sharks" that

unless he sticks closer to the truth he will wear something heavier.

FORT MEADE, S. D., Dec. 11, 1889. ONE OF THE SHARKS.

[This very able argument in favor of encouraging gambling in the Army is sufficiently answered by a reference to the requirements of Par. 330, Revised Army Regulations.—EDITOR.]

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES.

At the annual reunion dinner of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, held in New York, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, was called upon to respond to a toast to the Military Department of the college which was formerly under his charge. He gave a very interesting résumé of the history and results of military instruction in our colleges, saying in part:

Hardly a year has passed since I closed my first connection with the military profession at M. A. C., that I have not had positive demonstration as to the practical value of this college detail. Its influence is already being widely felt in journalism, far more widely than is generally known.

When, however, we consider, that since the detail began its work, fully 100,000 college students have been under its influence, it should occasion no surprise that they are now beginning to make their pens plead loudly in behalf of better military preparation. Indeed not a little of the military spirit which has of late awakened in our press, can be traced directly to the pens of writers who have been under the instruction of this detail during their college course. Their influence is now in the strong undercurrent of public life, and it is a positive factor in formulating the spirit and genius of our times.

In your classes of alumni a dozen editors have actually controlled the policy and spirit of double that number of influential journals.

Richmond, T. L. Somers, T. S. Penhallow, T. S. Libbey, T. A. who has edited six different journals: Williams, T. S. Brigham, T. S. Coburn, T. S. Woodbury, T. S. Chapin, T. S. who has been twice a Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and has been the editor of four different newspapers: Myrick, T. S. the editor of several: Plumb, T. S. and Harms, T. S.

Besides these it would be but idle to enumerate the honored names of scores of others who have been constant contributors to the public press.

Surely there is no uncertain sound to the military policy of journals conducted under such auspices; and we may confidently predict that the volume of their influence is steadily increasing. I will vouch for the tone of their papers whenever military matters have been incidentally broached, and I will warrant that in National Guard topics in Regular Army questions, on matters of Sea Coast defence, and of military education. They are wise and sound and patriotic, and have not been silent.

Our first graduate generation is but half over. We are in its very prime, its best years are yet to come.

Already the college has several representatives among Regular Army and Navy officers, and as many more in the National Guard. There is Clark in the 12th Infantry, Dickinson in the 4th Cavalry, and Babbitt and Barber in the Navy. We have our military representatives abroad, and some have seen plenty of active service and sent their feathers back to M. A. C.

I well remember when Carvalho left college in 1877. He had hardly touched the shores of his native land, Chile, than the war with Peru broke out. He had been a year in our department, and in those days the plebe year at Anherst was a tough one. Well, his military knowledge stood the test, patriotism led him into the Army, and from a lieutenant he rose almost at once to be a colonel, and failed not to write back from the field to friends at college his testimony as to the benefits that, after all, he owed directly to "the Military Department of the M. A. C." He is still a colonel in the Chilean Army, and, I understand, is at present in command of Vena del Mar, as its Military Governor.

Porto, T. S. is a professor in the colleges at Pará, Brazil. He was the 1st lieutenant of Co. B, and may be in the Brazilian Army soon. For him, too, I will vouch if there is trouble in the new Republic.

I presume that there are dozens of our graduates who have been actual members of the National Guard since leaving college. I met Kendall, my old cadet battalion quartermaster, in the Rhode Island encampment. He was a captain of whom we all had reason to be proud. But that his State is now still prouder is evidenced by his subsequent rise to a field officer's rank, with earnings for a General's star already advanced far beyond the nebular hypothesis!

Nearer home we have Lovell, whom I made a cadet captain in his class, and who has now made himself a captain in his generation. He is at present commanding one of the very best companies in the Massachusetts National Guard, with another "Argie" for his 1st Lieutenant, and doing honor to the growing military record of M. A. C. Kinny is in the Regular Army Signal Department; Chapin has been several times a Professor of Military Science and Tactics; Stone is now a Professor at a Military Institute, and I know not how many others have been similarly employed.

When now it is remembered that the Massachusetts Agricultural College is but one of fifty others having a "Military Department," and that even this hasty and incomplete showing is but the "wave-sheaf" of your own harvest, the broad significance of all that we have touched upon, and been able to evolve from familiar premises, must be apparent, and the reason why the "Military Department" in American colleges has become a prime factor in modifying the Zeit Geist, or spirit of the times, must be quite as manifest.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

FORT SHAW, Dec. 9.

CAPT. CHAS. BENTZONI took command of Co. B, 25th Infantry, in April, 1889, and is still in command. From April 20, 1889, to Nov. 20, 1889, the company had joined by transfer, assignment and re-enlistment, 367 men; joined from desertion, 8; total, 375. During this period, discharged by expiration, 221 men; for disability, 36; by Court-martial, 16; by order, 9—232; died, of disease, 8; of injury, 6—18; transferred, 14; deserted, 22 (two men deserted from the band and are included in the 22)—331; remaining in company, Nov. 20, 1889, 44—375. I would like very much to see the best figures the Army can show.

OKLAHOMA.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., thus graphically refers in his recent annual report to the settlement of Oklahoma: "In the morning the territory was an unbroken solitude. In the evening it was swarmed with thousands of people; farms were being ploughed, and the street of cities were laid out and marked by constructions which if they were not massive, afforded shelter for thousands of weary people who since have replaced their temporary structures by more substantial buildings. The presence of the troops on the day of the settlement, and since, has undoubtedly been an important factor in preserving the peace, but it would be unjust not to attribute much of the good order which prevails to the character of the people who have settled in Oklahoma. One might look in vain in communities in the older states, both east and west, for a more refined, peaceable and well ordered class of citizens."

ARMY STATISTICS.

(From the Report of the Adjutant-General.)

Discharges for Disability, Desertions and Deaths in the Line of the Army During the Decade Ended June 30, 1889.

Regiments.	Discharges for disability.	Deaths.	Desertions.
First Cavalry.....	246	51	708
Second Cavalry.....	219	45	743
Third Cavalry.....	261	62	1,012
Fourth Cavalry.....	280	79	1,166
Fifth Cavalry.....	251	56	784
Sixth Cavalry.....	285	84	1,430
Seventh Cavalry.....	241	43	830
Eighth Cavalry.....	326	64	791
Ninth Cavalry.....	255	93	359
Tenth Cavalry.....	184	93	175
Total.....	2,671	670	7,582
Light batteries:			
First Artillery—B.....	19	4	114
Second Artillery—A.....	26	4	136
Third Artillery—C.....	20	4	154
Fourth Artillery—B.....	22	4	119
Fifth Artillery—D.....	14	1	103
Total.....	202	40	1,233
First Artillery.....	104	22	540
Second Artillery.....	154	30	518
Third Artillery.....	140	23	638
Fourth Artillery.....	146	29	711
Fifth Artillery.....	108	36	383
Total.....	631	102	2,980
First Infantry.....	243	52	507
Second Infantry.....	147	37	301
Third Infantry.....	200	22	596
Fourth Infantry.....	190	40	384
Fifth Infantry.....	120	57	623
Sixth Infantry.....	169	21	647
Seventh Infantry.....	136	24	481
Eighth Infantry.....	171	44	392
Ninth Infantry.....	157	37	429
Tenth Infantry.....	108	44	573
Eleventh Infantry.....	115	24	447
Twelfth Infantry.....	178	39	476
Thirteenth Infantry.....	154	31	653
Fourteenth Infantry.....	144	25	504
Fifteenth Infantry.....	135	21	676
Sixteenth Infantry.....	123	46	485
Seventeenth Infantry.....	149	23	507
Eighteenth Infantry.....	167	24	461
Nineteenth Infantry.....	179	34	437
Twentieth Infantry.....	150	32	437
Twenty-first Infantry.....	181	25	450
Twenty-second Infantry.....	127	37	588
Twenty-third Infantry.....	229	40	666
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	117	30	59
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	113	44	104
Total.....	3,842	888	11,852
RECAPITULATION.			
Cavalry.....	2,571	670	7,582
Light batteries.....	225	45	1,230
Artillery.....	631	102	2,980
Infantry.....	3,842	888	11,852
Total.....	7,269	1,705	22,414

Average Numerical Loss Yearly per Troop, Battery and Company.

	Disability.	Deaths.	Desertion.	Total.
Troop of cavalry.....	2.1425	0.5583	6.3189	9.0197
Light battery.....	2.25	0.45	12.3	15
Battery of artillery.....	1.262	0.324	3.5	5.086
Company of Infantry.....	1.5368	0.3552	4.7406	6.6326

Actual strength of the line of the Army average 30,145, viz., Cavalry, 9,233; Artillery, 2,470, and Infantry, 10,751.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has allowed the claim of ex-Paymaster Watkins, U. S. Navy, for subsistence while confined as a prisoner on the *Independence* awaiting the action of the President of the United States on the proceedings in his case, the Comptroller holding that it was not the officer's fault that he was not serving out his sentence in a penitentiary, but the fault of the Department.

In the case of an officer who was assigned as fleet engineer by the commander-in-chief of the station, he cannot be allowed pay usually given officers acting in that capacity, for the reason that he was not designated for that position by the direction of the President.

It is decided that officers attached to vessels in making official calls in foreign countries should be reimbursed for the expenses of the necessary carriage hire, provided the bills are approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

In the case of a naval constructor who sold to the Navy Department the patent for an improvement in air ports for vessels, held, that the "Secretary had the undoubted right to purchase the letters patent, and the records show that the officer was not at any time assigned to the duty of devising or perfecting an improvement in air ports for vessels, and that the expense of the plans, models, and patent, therefore, was borne by himself. He is entitled to compensation from the Government for the invention."

On the subject of pay for medical attendance of a naval officer, the Second Comptroller held that when an officer takes up his residence outside and so far away as to render it inconvenient or impracticable for a naval medical officer to attend him, the Government is under no obligation to pay for the employment of a private physician or for medicines.

Under section 1337 a paymaster in the Navy is not entitled to a clerk on a vessel having a comple-

ment of 175 persons or less. In a case where the complement of a vessel was reduced after the clerk had been appointed the Second Comptroller holds: "The Government is bound to pay him his salary for the necessary time to enable him to reach home, after being informed of the action of the Department in reducing the complement of the ship. He is not entitled to pay after he reaches his home."

Held, upon a recent application for a reopening of a claim: "Under the rules of this office claims which have been disallowed by my predecessor cannot be reopened unless there appears some error in computation or new and material evidence is produced."

On the subject of Graham mileage claims, held: That following the decision of the Supreme Court, hereafter in the settlement of all claims for mileage, less expenses paid, will be allowed to all officers of the Navy, whether the officers were furnished with the transportation upon the orders of a superior officer or not. The decisions of this office of July 11, 1885, and Aug. 28, 1885, are modified accordingly.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS. CORRECTED TO OCT. 3, 1889.

COMDR.-IN-CHIEF—Rear Admiral Geo. E. Belknap (assumed command April 4, 1889).

Personal staff—Capt. Frederick V. McNair, chief of staff; Lt. Comdr. Geo. A. Norris, flag lieutenant; Lt. Comdr. Clifford H. West, flag secretary; Naval Cadet C. F. Hughes, aide.

Flagship *Onuma*—Capt. Frederick V. McNair, comdg. Lt. Comdr.—W. W. Reisinger. Lieuts.—J. M. Miller, J. B. Murdock, C. A. Foster, J. M. Bowyer. Ensigns—Simon Cook, A. C. Dieffenbach. Naval Cadets—O. W. Koester, S. S. Robinson. Surg.—G. R. Brush. P. A. Surg.—V. C. B. Means. Paymr.—C. A. McDaniel. Chief Engr.—G. M. L. Macarty. P. A. Engr.—A. V. Zane. 1st Lt. of Marines—W. C. Turner. Boatswain—Wm. Manning. Carpenter—J. G. Tilden. Pay Clerk—Wm. Farrard.

Monocacy—Comdr. M. L. Johnson, comdg. Lieut. Comdr.—B. S. Richards. Lieut.—J. H. Bull. Ensigns—S. S. Wood, W. B. Whittelsey, B. E. Thurston, H. F. Bryan, G. W. Logan. P. A. Surg.—E. Norfleet. P. A. Paymr.—O. C. Tiffany. P. A. Engr.—W. A. Mintzer.

Marion—Comdr. N. M. Dyer, comdg. Lieut. Comdr.—Chas. T. Hutchins. Lieuts.—Chas. F. Emmerich, Downs L. Wilson, James C. Gilmore, Wm. S. Hoag, Ens.—W. G. Miller. Naval Cadets—C. B. Brittain, D. W. Bewick. Surg.—Paul Fitzsimons. Asst. Surg.—Louis W. Atlee. Paymr.—H. T. Stanchiff. Chief Engr.—James Butterworth. 1st Lt. of Marines—Leroy C. Webster. Boatswain—J. J. Glynn. Carpenter—Henry Davis. Pay Clerk—E. H. Mudgett.

Suvarata—Comdr. John McGowan, comdg. Lieut. Comdr.—E. W. Watson. Lieuts.—C. P. Perkins, A. Reynolds, W. R. A. Rooney, W. M. Constant. Ensign—V. O. Chase, H. E. Ramsey. Naval Cadets—A. Hartrath, C. L. A. Ingate, A. L. Norton, H. G. Gates. Surg.—H. M. Martin. Asst. Surg.—J. G. Field. Paymr.—E. Bellows. Chief Engr.—J. L. D. Borthwick. P. A. Engr.—H. T. Cleaver. Asst. Engr.—J. H. Baker. 1st Lt. of Marines—W. P. Bidle. Boatswain—F. A. Dran. Pay Clerk—B. McCarthy.

Palos—Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig, comdg. Lieuts.—T. S. Phelps, Jr., Henry Minett. Ensign—Glenn Tarbox. P. A. Surg.—J. W. Baker. Asst. Paymr.—J. S. Phillips. P. A. Engr.—H. Herwig. U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama—Surg. Chas. U. Gravatt, in charge. P. A. Surg.—A. C. H. Russell. P. A. Paymr.—Mitchell C. McDonald.

Post office and cable address of squadron, Yokohama, Japan.

EX-NAVY OFFICERS.

The Washington Post gives the following interesting information concerning officers of the Navy: Lieuts. Frederick H. Paine and E. W. Very resigned in 1884 in order to accept positions in the Hotchkiss Gun Carriage Company's factory in Paris, where they have been successful ever since.

The late Capt. H. H. Goringe left the Navy to establish a shipyard at Philadelphia, but this venture was not successful.

The Dahlgren gun was invented by Lieut. John A. Dahlgren prior to the war and was used very largely by the Government, and has since been adopted by many governments. His invention brought him nothing during his lifetime, but his widow was granted a liberal appropriation by Congress, which has laid the foundation to the family's wealth.

Admiral Porter is the inventor of a "bed and quoin," a device of an improved gun rest.

The torpedoes which have made the name of Capt. Howell familiar to every man connected with the Navy have been looked upon favorably by many of the nations of the world.

Lieut. James W. Graydon resigned in 1884, having already laid the foundation to the success he was to achieve by the invention of various kinds of torpedoes.

Chief Engr. Chas. H. Manning about five years ago left his place in the Navy to devote himself to naval architecture for private concerns, while Lieut. Barnes was very recently engaged as an electric expert.

Inventions have been made by a good many officers who have continued in the Service. Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, now attached to the *Vesuvius*, has invented an electric range-finder, which is well spoken of, and the patents of Naval Constructor Wilson received a substantial reward at the hands of Congress recently by an appropriation of \$10,000 for the inventor, which the Comptroller of the Treasury refused on the ground that the Government has the right to use inventions of officers of the Navy.

A railroad president has been secured in the person of Lieut. Perkins, who married the daughter of the president of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and three years ago became the successor of his father-in-law.

Lieut. J. W. Miller, known to the Service as "Handsome Jack," passed in his resignation five years ago, and became president of the Stonington Steamship Line, his elder brother, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry J. Miller, also having resigned to enter private business.

Comdr. Frank P. Blake, now a prominent London

banker, left the Service by resignation in 1870. Lieut. Park Benjamin, upon resigning his naval commission 15 years ago, became associate editor of the *Scientific American*, and is now an electrical expert in New York City.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLD SPRING, N. Y.

THOUGH in reality there is no garrison at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, there is such a scattering of Army people at this picturesque little place that their doings might occasionally be recorded in the JOURNAL.

General Butterfield has been at Cold Spring seeking to his magnificent country residence, which was partially neglected during his sojourn "beyond seas." Mrs. Butterfield is entertaining a few friends from New York.

Col. Campbell, retired, of the Medical Corps, after residing four years in New York, bought a fine old place here on the Hudson. He is much pleased with his purchase, as he well may be, for nowhere on the river is the view more beautiful. Miss Campbell and Miss May Campbell are now visiting in Baltimore. Miss Campbell spent Thanksgiving at West Point, the guest of Miss Hawkins.

Col. Arnold, on leave from Fort Custer, is here with his family visiting Mrs. Colonel Benjamin. The eldest son of Col. Arnold is now a "yearling" at West Point.

Lieut. Schenck, on leave from Fort Wadsworth, is much pleased with his duty at the West Point Foundry. Miss Marie Schenck has returned from Fortress Monroe, Va.

Ensign Breed, who is also on duty at the Foundry, recently returned from a trip to Washington. Mr. Harry Taylor, nephew of Commodore Evans, is "learning his trade" at the Foundry. EIMA.

WHAT THE CIVIL WAR REALLY WAS.

LORD WOLSELEY treats the subject as if the war was a strictly military question which could have been settled by one or two pitched battles if the military leaders had had their own way; and he seems to think they ought to have been permitted to decide how many soldiers their Governments should raise, how much time should be spent in preparing them for the work in hand, and when, where and how the work should be done. That is about the view Gen. McClellan took of the subject. He proposed to take all the time he thought necessary for preparation and then, as he said, "crush the rebels in one campaign." But the war was not a technical or professional one. It was a civil war, a resort to arms upon a principle by the people of two sections of the country separated practically by the slave line, without an army on either side at the beginning. No battle, or two or three battles, however great or however decisive as mere feats of arms, could have greatly hastened the result. The questions at issue, the character and relations to each other of the people engaged, and the vast extent and natural features and resources of the South enforced upon the North a war of exhaustion and occupation.—Gen. James B. Fry, in *North American Review* for December.

THE "A. A. Q. M."

Who sends these verses out of date?
Sure one who holds the Q. M.'s state,
And thus proclaims his luckless fate.
The Quartermaster.

Who draws no pay for extra work?
Who has no chance at all to shirk
If he should be without a clerk?
The Quartermaster.

When floors give way, and roofs all leak,
Who is the one they always seek?
The one who always is so meek?
The Quartermaster.

When shelves are wanted, hen coops too,
Chests, chairs and tables all made new,
Whom do they go to interview?
The Quartermaster.

When houses need a coat of paint,
Which makes the ladies nearly faint,
Whom do they seek with their complaint?
The Quartermaster.

Who gets no thanks when things go right?
Who tries to please with all his might?
Who always fails, the luckless wight?
The Quartermaster.

Who gets the curses, bears the shame?
And then alone must stand the name
If things go wrong, who is to blame?
The Quartermaster.

Who will go to the "better land,"
And among the martyrs take his stand?
To whom will Peter extend his hand?
The Quartermaster.

The new hydraulic steamer *Evolution*, built for the Jackson Navigation Association, according to the plans of Dr. Walter Marsh Jackson, of New York was successfully launched at the yards of James Lennox foot of Twentieth St., South Brooklyn. No ceremony marked the occasion. Only those who were peculiarly interested in the vessel were invited to be present, and the desire on the part of the management to avoid publicity of any kind was plainly manifest. Experience, as well as theory, condemn this method of propulsion, but we shall soon see whether they are to be set aside in favor of this latest application of it. The British Government in 1867 expended \$400,000 in experimenting with it in the *Water Witch*, and again tried it in a torpedo boat built by Thornycroft in 1884. She developed 167 H. P., and secured a speed of 12 knots as against 17 knots with a vessel of the same size and displacement having a screw propeller and equal power. The efficiency of the Thornycroft turbine, usually called "The Squirt," was only 25 per cent.—and the noise of the water going out of the nozzles was likened to the "popping of soda-water bottles, and could be heard, as Admiral Selwyn says, "half a mile away."

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

The changes in the Senate committees necessitated by the election of new Senators have been announced. The committees in which the Services are interested are not materially affected by these changes. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler is assigned to the Naval Committee to take the place vacated by Mr. Riddleberger. Two members are added to the Committee on Coast Defences—Messrs. Squire and Berry. The Military and Appropriations Committees remain the same as last year. Three new members are assigned to the Pensions Committee—Messrs. Moody, Pierce and Barbour. These committees are now arranged for the 51st Congress as follows:

Military Affairs.—Joseph R. Hawley, Conn., chairman; J. D. Cameron, Pa.; Charles F. Manderson, Neb.; Wm. M. Stewart, Nev.; C. K. Davis, Minn.; F. M. Cockrell, Mo.; Wade Hampton, S. C.; E. C. Walburn, Miss.; Wm. B. Bate, Tenn.

Naval Affairs.—J. D. Cameron, Penn., chairman; Eugene Hale, Me.; Leland Stanford, Cal.; F. B. Stockbridge, Mich.; Wm. E. Chandler, N. H.; John R. McPherson, N. J.; M. C. Butler, S. C.; J. C. S. Blackburn, Ky.; George Gray, Del.

Coast Defences.—Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon, chairman; J. D. Cameron, Pa.; J. R. Hawley, Conn.; Frank Hiscock, N. Y.; W. C. Squire, Washington; John R. McPherson, N. J.; Wade Hampton, S. C.; John H. Reagan, Texas; J. H. Berry, Ark.

Appropriations.—Wm. B. Allison, Iowa; Henry L. Dawes, Mass.; Preston B. Plumb, Kas.; Eugene Hale, Me.; Chas. B. Farwell, Ill.; James B. Beck, Ky.; Francis M. Cockrell, Mo.; Wilkinson Call, Fla.; Arthur P. Gorman, Md.

Pensions.—C. K. Davis, Minn.; Henry W. Blair, N. H.; Philatus Sawler, Wis.; Algernon S. Paddock, Neb.; G. C. Moody, Dak.; G. A. Pierce, Dak.; David Turpie, Ind.; Rufus Blodgett, N. J.; Charles J. Faulkner, W. Va.; J. S. Barbour, Va.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Chandler, was adopted by the Senate Dec. 16:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the stations and annual salaries of all officers, men, and employees now engaged in the Signal Service, and, respectively, whether they are employed in duties connected with military, commercial, maritime, or agricultural interests; and also an estimate in detail showing what additional force, if any, would be necessary, and at what stations, and at what salaries, in order to maintain on a civilian basis the various offices now in operation.

Communications were presented in the Senate this week: From the Secretary of War, transmitting reports in relation to war claims of California and Nevada, which, as we stated some time ago, aggregate \$4,500,000 and \$400,000, respectively; from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution, Chaplain Hibben's History of the Washington Navy-yard.

The usual wrangle over the proper reference of the subject of armament and seacoast defences occurred in the House on Monday, when the resolution concerning the distribution of the President's message among the appropriate committees came up for consideration, and, as usual, the discussion ended in the Appropriation Committee continuing in charge of this subject. Messrs. Cutcheon and Spinola, of last year's Military Committee, fought hard to obtain for this committee jurisdiction over the subject, but the resolution for this purpose offered by the latter was rejected by a large majority.

Additional estimates for buildings at military posts have been submitted to the House by the Secretary of War as follows:

Drill halls and gymnasiums at Columbus Barracks, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Myer and David's Island.....	\$40,000 00
Chapel at Fort Clark, Tex.....	4,700 25
Gun sheds at military posts.....	30,000 00
Gymnasium furniture.....	5,000 00
Fort Sheridan rifle range.....	10,000 00

Communications were presented in the House this week from the Secretary of War transmitting estimates for purchase of land for rifle ranges at Fort McPherson, Ga.; also for purchase of lots in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., for burial purposes for Fort Porter, N. Y.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 428) to amend Article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War, report, saying: "There can be no reasonable question of the necessity for an appropriate amendment to this article of war, removing all possible doubt in regard to its true meaning."

In the case of S. 117, for the restoration and retirement of Edward H. Leib, they adopt the report submitted in favor of its passage at the last Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 275, Mr. Everts. That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, for gallant and distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, Bristow Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Alexander Stewart Webb, late brigadier general of volunteers and brevet major-general United States Army, a lieutenant-colonel in the Army of the United States, and to place the said Lieut.-Col. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the U. S. Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

S. 378, Mr. Hawley. That Section 6 of the act approved March 1, 1887, entitled "An act to organize the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army, to define its duty and fix its pay," be, and hereby is amended to read as follows: "Sec. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be \$19 per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall be entitled to the same allowance as a corporal of the arm of the Service which they may be on duty."

S. 634, Mr. Mitchell. That in view of the long-continued, faithful and distinguished public service of Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, covering a period of over 44 years, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and place him on the retired list as a major-general, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade.

S. 708, Mr. Butler. [This is the same in substance as the Chandler bill published last week (S. 306). It differs only in form and phraseology, the enactments being the same.]

S. 724, Mr. Chandler. For the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer *Tullapooa*.

S. 729, Mr. Chandler. That the promotion and appointment is hereby authorized of six commodores, in order of seniority, to be rear-admirals, and thereafter the number of rear-admirals on the active list shall be fixed and limited at twelve.

Sec. 2. That the promotion and appointment is hereby authorized of four of the present commodores, on their own application, to be rear-admirals on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of rear-admirals.

Sec. 3. That hereafter no appointment of commodores shall be made without further legislation by Congress, but promotions to the grade of rear-admiral shall be made from the grade of captain.

S. 822, Mr. McPherson. To equalize the grades of officers of the Marine Corps. That the active list of line officers of the Marine Corps of the United States shall consist of one commandant, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 25 captains, 25 first lieutenants, and 25 second lieutenants; Provided, That all vacancies in said grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and first lieutenant shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of line officers on the active list of said corps; And provided further, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act; And provided further, That the original vacancies hereby created in the grade of 3d lieutenants in the Marine Corps shall be filled by selection and appointment, in the manner now required by law, from the graduates of the Naval Academy, in equal proportions, as near as may be, from the classes of Naval Cadets completing their six years' course during the first, second, and third years, respectively, after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, when retired, after forty years service on the active list, the rank of colonel; Provided, That vacancies occurring in the offices of adjutant and inspector and of paymaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been 25 years in the service; And provided further, That vacancies occurring in the office of quartermaster shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of assistant quartermasters on the active list, and that vacancies in the office of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been 15 years in the service; And provided further, That assistant quartermasters shall, when retired after 40 years service on the active list, have the rank of major.

Sec. 2. That the senior officer of the marines of a fleet or squadron, denominated "fleet officer of marines," and designated in the same manner as are "surgeons of the fleet," "paymasters of the fleet," and "engineers of the fleet," shall, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the guard of the flag-ship, perform such duties as are or may be prescribed; and the officer designated as "fleet officer of marines" shall, while so serving, have the rank and pay of the grade next above that of his lineal grade in the Marine Corps; Provided, That such temporary increase of rank and pay shall cease on the relief of such officer from duty as "fleet officer of marines."

S. 824, Mr. McPherson. Appropriating \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument on or near the battlefield of Princeton, in the State of New Jersey.

S. 945, Mr. Blair. To give a pension of \$25 a month to the women enrolled as Army nurses, or commissioned by the sanitary or Christian commission during the late War of the Rebellion, and who rendered six months' service; or who were disabled in the line of duty and honorably discharged.

S. 1000, Mr. Morrill. For the relief of telegraph operators during the war by granting them an honorable discharge with relative rank.

S. 1007, Mr. Turpie. To settle and close the accounts of Col. Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster-general in the U. S. A., with the United States.

S. 1014, Mr. Davis. To amend the law relative to general service clerks and general-service messengers in the Army so that it shall hereafter read as follows: "Sec. 3. That the provisions of law relating to the retirement of enlisted men shall be construed to include 'general-service clerks' and 'general-service messengers.'"

S. 1019, Mr. Spooner. To amend an act approved March 2, 1889, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That whenever it shall appear from the official records in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, that any Regular or volunteer soldier of the late war was formally restored to duty from desertion by the commander competent to order his trial for the offense, or, having deserted and being charged with desertion, was, on return to the Service, suffered, without such formal restoration, to resume his place in the ranks of his command, serving faithfully thereafter until the expiration of his term, such soldier shall not be deemed to rest under any disability because of such desertion or charge of desertion, and the same shall be removed and shall henceforth be considered as null and void and of no force, effect or validity whatever, or for any purpose, and this without any application for such relief by said soldier or his heirs or legal representatives, or by any other person in his or their behalf."

S. 1020, Mr. Spooner. To authorize the President to restore Edwin R. Parks to his former rank in the Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 1025, Mr. Higgins. Appropriates \$1,500 to recompense Comdr. Geo. M. Bache, U. S. N., retired, for loss of personal outfit by the sinking of the gunboat *Cincinnati*, May 27, 1863.

S. 1037, Mr. Ingalls. Authorizing the placing of the name of James M. Williams upon the retired list of the U. S. Army, with the rank of captain of cavalry.

S. 1039, Mr. Gray. That from and after the passage of this act ensigns in the Navy shall be entitled to promotion to be lieutenants of the junior grade after being ten years in the service; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now allowed by law in the Navy.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

S. 1074, Mr. Butler. To appoint as 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., and retire John Hollins McBlair.

S. 1089, Mr. Chandler. To transfer Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, of the retired list of the U. S. Navy, from the half-pay list to the 75 per centum pay list of retired officers from the date of retirement and allow the extra pay thus becoming due to him.

S. 1091, Mr. Cameron. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow and to cause to be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States the value of the private property belonging to said officers and soldiers which has been lost or destroyed in the military service as provided for in said act; Provided, That all such claims shall have been presented within two years, and not after, from the passage of this act.

S. 1094, Mr. Ingalls. Granting service and disability pensions to officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Army and Navy of the United States of the War of the

Rebellion, 1861-1865, their widows, and orphans, and for other purposes.

S. 1095, Mr. Manderson. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to select from the enlisted men of the Army who are, by education, character, and general fitness, qualified; or, to cause to be enlisted 150 competent instructors, or so many not exceeding that number as may be necessary, whose duty it shall be to teach the enlisted men, under Section 1281, Revised Statutes, and, in the absence of other educational facilities, the children at the military posts, under the direction of the post commander, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The post school-teachers hereby authorized shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive for their services the same pay and allowances of hospital stewards of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army.

S. 1096, Mr. Manderson. That all acting assistant surgeons of the U. S. Army, or contract surgeons, who served in the War of the Rebellion, and whose services were honorably terminated, be commissioned as acting assistant surgeons of the U. S. Army, the date of contract to be the date of commission and muster into the service, and the date when the service was honorably terminated, or the contract annulled, to be the date of discharge or muster out of the service; Provided, That any expense attending the issuance of a commission as acting assistant surgeons of the U. S. Army be borne by the applicant for such commission; And provided, That no pay or allowance be made to any such assistant surgeon or contract surgeon by virtue of this act.

S. 1111, Mr. Sherman. To revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States.

S. 1160, Mr. Chandler. For the relief of Geo. W. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, deceased, by paying them \$38,845.40 for extra work on the monitor *Puritan*, and \$20,274.25 for the care, towage, pilotage, and wharfage of the monitor *Roonke* from March 17, 1867, to Sept. 9, 1868.

S. 1161, Mr. Quay. Appropriates \$3,447,945.94 to pay the damages sustained by citizens of the State of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops during the late war, as adjudicated and liquidated by the State of Pennsylvania.

S. 1252, Mr. Sherman. To appoint Maj. James Belger (now retired with the rank of major) to the position of colonel, retired.

S. 1253, Mr. Sherman. To give all soldiers of the late war who re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and afterwards were discharged to receive promotion and receive commissions as officers in the Army, veteran bounty withheld from them; to those discharged to receive promotion prior to their re-enlistment as veterans, the same bounty that they would have been entitled to had they served the full term, and to all volunteer soldiers or sailors honorably discharged on account of diseases contracted in the line of duty the bounty that they would have been entitled to had they been discharged on account of wounds.

S. 1274, Mr. Vest. Provides that the Army record of Capt. Wm. P. Hall, of the 5th Regt. of Cav., U. S. A., be corrected so that his name shall be placed in the position upon the list of captains of cavalry, which he should occupy, and which he would occupy had he been given his proper rank in the 5th Cav. on July 14, 1860, according to the date of his commission of June 15, 1860.

S. 1276, Mr. Pasco. To appoint and retire Jos. Y. Porter as a captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

S. 1351, Mr. Hawley. To provide for the reorganization of the artillery force of the Army. That the artillery force of the Army now authorized by law shall be reorganized into 7 regiments of not more than 12 batteries each, with the same regimental and battery organization as now exists, except that there shall be but one 1st lieutenant and one 2d lieutenant to each battery; Provided, That the seven regiments shall be officered by the promotion, assignment and transfer of the officers now in the artillery, and any vacancies thereafter remaining in the grade of 3d lieutenant may be filled in whole or in part by transfer from other arms of the Service; Provided further, That the President, in his discretion, may authorize the enlistment of such proportion of colored men for service in one or more of said regiments of artillery as the interests of the Service may demand.

S. 1352, Mr. Hale. That Chief Engr. James W. King, U. S. N., shall have the rank and same pay from the date he was placed on the retired list as Chief Engr. Wm. H. Shock and Naval Constructor John W. Esby, retired.

S. 1359, Mr. Cockrell. That there shall be in the Department of War an Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$4,500 a year, payable monthly, and who shall perform such duties in the Department of War as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or may be required by law.

S. 1406, Mr. Pierce. Appropriating \$15,000 for repairing and extending officers' quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.

H. R. 8, Mr. Buchanan. Appropriates \$30,000 for a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Trenton.

H. R. 9, M. Coleman. For the establishment of a navy-yard and naval station at New Orleans, La.

(Continued on page 331.)

(From a Letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

COL. LONG'S ANECDOTE OF DOM PEDRO.

He told me a short but interesting story apropos of Dom Pedro's enforced retirement from the imperial throne of Brazil. "Dom Pedro," he said, "is a thorough democrat, and I have many reasons for believing that if he did not actively connive at his own retirement, he was at least aware that it was about to be forced upon him, and took no steps to prevent it. He was so much of a democrat, in fact, that I can boast of the fact that even when he was Emperor of Brazil he owed me 50 cents. The manner in which this enormous debt was incurred is amusing. When the Brazilian emperor visited Egypt, the khedive, in whose service I was then engaged, appointed me Dom Pedro's chief of staff. It was part of my duty to see that the royal chariot, drawn by four magnificent horses, should be every morning at the doorway of the emperor's hotel. Dom Pedro had a deep-rooted dislike to this display and evaded the chariot whenever possible. One morning I arrived in front of his apartments in time to see the emperor jump into the most disreputable looking hack in Alexandria. I followed him on horseback to his destination, but he was so desirous of being able to roam about without the companionship of royal officials that he sprang from the queer looking conveyance and hastened away without paying the driver his fare. The job, unaware of the emperor's identity, was, with loud cries, running after him when I intercepted him and paid the 50 cents which was owing. The incident is interesting, simply as showing what a profound contempt Dom Pedro has for ceremonial form."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN F. U. ROBINSON, 2d U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Walla Walla has been visiting at Jordon, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT O. M. CARTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a visitor to Fernandina, Fla., this week.

LIEUTENANT C. J. GREGG, 16th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Douglas, Utah, this week on a short holiday leave.

CAPTAIN C. N. B. MACAULEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is visiting friends in Philadelphia for a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d U. S. Inf., is at 2135 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 9th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., will spend the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort Buford, N. D., this week to spend the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN R. A. WILLIAMS, 8th U. S. Cav., on leave from Ft. Meade, S. D., will go abroad for the winter and return in the spring.

MAJOR JOHN M. HAMILTON, 1st U. S. Cav., expects to leave Fort Assiniboine, Montana, next week to spend the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN G. N. BOMFORD, 18th U. S. Inf., after bidding adieu to friends at Fort Clark, Texas, goes to his home to await retirement.

CAPTAIN J. A. OLMSTED, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who is under treatment at Des Moines, Iowa, has had his sick leave extended three months.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MCCLURE, 18th U. S. Infantry, lately at Carlinville, Ill., is expected to rejoin at Fort Clark, Tex., about New Year's.

LIEUTENANTS C. P. RUSS and H. R. Lee, 11th U. S. Inf., expect to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early next week on short Christmas leaves.

MR. HARRY SIBLEY JOHNSON, son of Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, was to be married Dec. 19, at St. Paul, to Miss Mary Forepaugh.

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND R. STEVENS, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Brady, Mich., is expected in Washington about Christmas on a visit to his parents.

LIEUTENANT C. A. WORDEN, 7th U. S. Infantry, engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Brooke, was a visitor at Fort Douglas, Utah, this week.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., of Ft. Trumbull, Conn., was expected in New York City this week to remain over the Christmas holidays.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in Philadelphia for some time past, was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Brady, Mich.

GENERAL O. M. POE, U. S. A., has returned to Detroit from a visit to Sault Ste Marie, Mich., where he inspected the canal and the progress on the new locks.

MAJOR E. B. BEAUMONT, U. S. A., Inspector-General of the staff of General Stanley, has returned to San Antonio, from a pleasant trip to Galveston, Texas.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, is still on his round of canteen inspections, but is expected to rejoin at Fort Sidney, Neb., in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN E. C. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Willets Point, N. Y. H., leaves in a few days for Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. TREAT, 5th U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Howard, is to be married in New York City in a few weeks to Miss Margaret S. Cornell.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., this week from a trip to Washington to attend the sessions of the Fortification Board.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain C. S. Roberts, A. D. C., was in Washington this week to attend the final meeting of the Sioux Commissioners.

MAJOR CLARENCE EWEN, Surgeon, U. S. A., will relinquish charge of medical matters at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, in a few days, and go to Willets Point, N. Y. H., for duty.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. BELL, 7th U. S. Cav., for some time past on Board duty, at Fort Leavenworth, in connection with the purchase of cavalry horses, has gone to St. Louis on similar duty.

LIEUTENANT J. T. FRENCH, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., after a short tour of duty at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, will shortly go to Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as Recorder of the Tactical Board.

CADET LAUBACH, 3d Class, Military Academy, who is on sick leave at Fort Wayne, Mich., is much improved in health. Mr. Laubach speaks very complimentary of Gen. Wilson and Dr. Tilton for the kind attention and treatment which his son received during his six weeks' illness in the Cadet Hospital.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., says the Los Angeles Herald, shows himself in his recent annual report to be a loyal lover of the Pacific Coast. He points out the little that has been done for us in the past in the way of national outlays, and he thinks this long neglect ought to be remedied at once. So think we all on this side of the continent.

THE San Francisco Report says: "Lieut. John A. Towers, 1st U. S. Artillery, led the military german at the Bachelor's Cotillion Club last evening and proved a most efficient and successful leader, guiding the host of ladies and gentlemen participating in the figures through the military manœuvres, which looked so intricate, in an easy, graceful, and happy manner."

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th U. S. Inf., is spending the winter at San Diego, Cal.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES BIDDLE, 5th Cav., who is still in Washington, is due at Fort Supply on Jan. 5th.

LIEUTENANT T. Q. DONALDSON, Jr., 7th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week on a month's vacation.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, who has been sick for some time past, is convalescing.

CHAPLAIN W. H. SCOTT, U. S. A., on leave from Benicia Barracks, Cal., is visiting at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

CAPTAIN M. C. WESSELLS, 24th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Grant, Ariz., from Fort Marcy, New Mexico.

GENERAL J. S. WITCHER, U. S. A., was expected to return to Pittsburgh, Pa., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort Pembina, Dakota, this week for the East, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Reno for the East the latter part of this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AYRES, 10th U. S. Cav., was to leave Fort Bayard, N. M., this week to spend a few months visiting friends in the East.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE and Lieut. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., were in N. Y. City this week in attendance upon the South American delegates.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best were "at home" Tuesday afternoon of this week, at their residence, 35 6th street East, N. Y. City.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., superintendent of the Military Academy, registered at the Westminster Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT W. K. WRIGHT, 16th U. S. Infantry, for some time past a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LEYDEN, 4th U. S. Infantry, was married Dec. 12, 1889, at Lemont, Pa.; to Miss Hattie I. Foster. Lieut. Leyden is on leave from Fort Sherman, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT BOGARDUS ELDRIDGE, 10th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Annapolis, Md., has gone to Columbus Barracks, Mo., to conduct a squad of recruits to the Indian Territory.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Coppinger met Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, on his arrival in New York on Monday with the members of the International American Conference.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Globe-Democrat* says: "The retirement of Paymaster-General Wm. B. Rochester, U. S. A., will occur in about six weeks, and already the candidates for promotion are actively at work."

GENERAL SHERMAN, Major General Howard and staff, and many officers of the Army and Navy attended the reception given on Tuesday evening to the Pan American Congress by the Union League Club, of N. Y. City.

MISS MABEL SANDS, daughter of the late Mr. Mahlon Sands, of N. Y. City, was married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, December 18, to Major Clarence Granville Sinclair, of the Seaforth Highlanders, British Army.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., an able and distinguished officer, has been appointed engineer officer, with rank of major, on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

COLONEL JAMES BIDDLE, U. S. A., who is shortly to leave Washington for Fort Supply, will, says a correspondent, be warmly welcomed by his many friends in the West, where, previous to coming to Washington, he passed 20 successive years in frontier duty.

CAPTAIN D. R. BURNHAM, 15th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Buford on Sunday last for Omaha to visit his nephew, and from there to visit his son, Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Riley. The captain is expected in New York City about Jan. 10.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER, M. D., assistant surgeon, U. S. A., while recently at Carlisle, Pa., en route to Texas, delivered an interesting lecture at Dickinson College on the proper care of the wounded and injured. There was a large and attentive audience present.

COLONEL C. T. ALEXANDER, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Vancouver Barracks, will soon come to New York City, preparatory to assuming the duties of attending surgeon in that city, in succession to Col. A. K. Smith, who will be retired for age, Feb. 9, 1890.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Art., is, says the Mt. Vernon (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye*, entitled to much praise for the interest he has taken in the military department of Cornell College and the efficiency he has shown as an instructor, making him a valuable addition to the faculty.

CAPTAIN W. P. HOGARTY, U. S. A., retired, of Quindaro, has a flint-lock duelling pistol of ancient design, once the property of Joseph Maria Graf Von Daun, the commander-in-chief of the Austrian Army in the seven years' war against the Prussians. Capt. Hogarty secured the prize from the great grandson of the original owner shortly after his death.

REFERRING to the fact that Geronimo's good behavior at Mt. Vernon Barracks had prompted the suggestion that if the said Geronimo was in reach of his horse and gun he would be as bad an Indian as ever, an officer remarked the other day: "Geronimo's gun is now hanging on an antler in General Miles' library at Black Point, and his old cream-colored war steed is grazing in the pasture at the Presidio, both of which are trophies of the surrender at Skeleton Canyon in 1886."

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at 903 Howard street, San Francisco.

THE Sons of the Revolution of New York held their annual election on Monday, at which Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was elected one of the managers.

LIEUTENANT JAMES C. SANFORD, Eng. Corps, late military attaché at the American Legation at Berlin, is at Riviera on sick leave, and is reported in very feeble health.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Regan, who have been visiting in New York City for some time past, are now on their way to Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WILLIAMS, 19th U. S. Infantry, who has been at Columbus, O., for some time past, was expected at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week for duty with Remington's company.

CAPTAIN J. T. VAN ORSDALE, 7th U. S. Inf., was married at Brooklyn Dec. 16 to Miss Edith L. Shurtliff. The married couple are now in Buffalo, where Captain Van Orsdale is stationed on recruiting duty.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., took the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion lately on a pleasant trip to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where, it is needless to say, they were hospitably entertained.

CAPTAIN S. T. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Cav., on recruiting duty at Baltimore, is, says a despatch from that city, a guest at the St. James, and has been honored during the past week by the members of the different clubs.

A DISPATCH to the New Orleans *Picayune* from Mississippi City says: "The whole assessed valuation of Jefferson Davis's property in Harrison County is \$7,940. The personal assessment was \$581. Beauvoir is assessed at \$4,500."

THE life of the late Samuel Wilkeson, late secretary Northern Pacific R. R., and war correspondent, who died in New York Dec. 2, was told in the *Buffalo Sunday Express*, Dec. 8, by Chas. W. Dobbin, of the *Buffalo Courier*. The article was illustrated with a fine portrait of Mr. Wilkeson.

THE record of promotion of Col. David S. Gordon is somewhat singular. Appointed 2d lieutenant 2d Dragoons in 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant 2d Cavalry in 1861, captain 2d Cavalry in 1863, major 2d Cavalry in 1877 and lieutenant-colonel 2d Cavalry in 1889. He has thus been identified with the 2d Cavalry for over 28 years.

THE Vancouver *Independent* says: Major Wm. A. Rafferty, 2d Cav., will probably take station at Fort Bidwell, when Lieut.-Col. D. S. Gordon will go to Walla Walla for temporary command. The employees of the depot quartermaster presented Capt. W. S. Patten, U. S. A., with a fine gold-headed cane a few days before his departure for the East.

THE will of Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., who disappeared about Oct. 30, 1888, and has never since been heard of, has recently been filed for probate, accompanied by a petition for its admission. It bequeaths everything to the mother. The estate is valued at about \$20,000. Owing to the feeble health of Mrs. Clitz, the court is asked to appoint Mrs. Harriet L. Sears, of Detroit, a sister of Gen. Clitz, as administrator with the will annexed.

A FIRE was started in some mysterious way on Tuesday night on the large handsome mahogany desk which stands in the centre of the office of the Secretary of War and burned a large hole through the top before it was discovered and extinguished by the watchman. Several official papers were destroyed. They were not of special value and can be replaced. Secretary Proctor cannot understand how the fire originated, as he does not smoke and keeps no matches about his desk.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, N. Y. City, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN H. F. PICKING, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York City, early in the week.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, for Boston, Mass., where he spends a month.

PAYMASTER G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Brown are recent guests of the Rev. R. B. Peet, at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT N. R. USHER, U. S. N., and Mr. Harding, secretary to Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, arrived in New York on Monday from Nicaragua.

MRS. CUSHING, wife of Lieut. W. H. Cushing, U. S. R. M., has on exhibition at Baltimore an artistic oil painting, called "The First Attack," which is much admired.

MISS GERALDINE WHITTEMORE LOW, daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Low, U. S. N., was married Dec. 10, at New Haven, Conn., to Mr. Talcott Huntington Russell.

MISS MADGE SKELDING, daughter of Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., was married Dec. 16 at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, to Mr. Hudson Moore.

REAR ADMIRAL AMMEN will leave Washington in a few days for Nicaragua on business connected with the canal in which he is so largely interested. He will be absent about six months.

MRS. COMMODORE GEORGE BROWN gave her farewell hop at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14. The Commodore and his family left the Yard on Dec. 18 for their home in Indianapolis.

WE understand that P. A. Engineer Robert Crawford will shortly resign from the Navy to accept the superintendency of the Williamson Marine Training school near Philadelphia, Pa. He is now on duty there.

COMMANDER CHAS. MCGREGOR is visiting friends at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

SURGEON J. W. ROSS, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Oakville, Logan County, Ky.

LIEUTENANT JAMES H. SEARS, U. S. N., has quarters temporarily at 557 Fifth avenue, New York.

CHIEF ENGINEER DAVID SMITH has recently moved from 1401 to 1408 H street, Washington, D. C.

SURGEON B. S. MACKIE, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the *Ossipee*, is at 224 Trinity place, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. L. AMORY has returned from abroad, and his address at present is 23 State street, Boston, Mass.

CHAPLAIN JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, U. S. N., has moved from 228 South Broad street, to 320 South Forty second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. P. STONE, who has recently completed his examination for promotion, is now at 41 Chester square, Boston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE T. EMMONS, who has been for the past two years on leave of absence in Alaska, has returned to his home in Princeton, N. J.

PAYMASTER C. D. MANSFIELD, retired, has moved into his home, 1525 18th street, Washington, D. C., from Rockville, Md., where he had been residing for some time past.

MISS MARTHA WALLACE RUFF, daughter of the late Surgeon Samuel W. Ruff, U. S. N., was married Dec. 18 at Rahway, N. J., to Mr. William T. Warwell, of New York City.

LT. CHAS. O. ALLIBONE, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., who has been staying in Washington for the past few days, left on the 20th for a visit to his family in Harford County, Md.

ADVISES from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, say: "It is rumored that Comdr. W. C. Wise, equipment officer of the Yard, will be ordered to command the *Alliance*, and she will go into commission shortly after the first of the year."

THE following Navy officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lt. Comdr. Joseph Marthon, Comdr. John Schouler, Paymaster G. H. Read, Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, Comdr. George R. Durand, Comdr. F. M. Greene, Lieut. C. O. Allibone.

FUGI HACHETERO, formerly the Japanese steward of the steamer *Vandalla*, has received from the Treasury, through the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, a handsome gold medal, presented by Congress in recognition of bravery displayed in saving the life of Lieutenant T. C. Wilson, of the *Vandalla*, during the hurricane at Apia.

THE Army and Navy Assembly, of Washington, for the current season is officered as follows: President—Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A. Vice President—Commo. Geo. Dewey, U. S. N. Board of Directors—Major Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Paymr. H. T. Wright, U. S. N.; Col. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. A.; Surg. M. L. Ruth, U. S. N.; Major Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. McCrea, U. S. N.; Capt. G. S. Anderson, U. S. A.; Asst. Engr. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A.; Ensign P. R. Alger, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. H. Randolph, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. J. Moses, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. J. D. Barrette, U. S. A., and Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N. The entertainment will be given Wednesday, Jan. 29.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHARLES HENRY NICHOLS, D. D., LL. D., who died Dec. 16 in New York City, was a distinguished physician, who served with much distinction in the medical department of the Army during the war. In 1877 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, and was for several years President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and contributed many articles to the *American Journal of Insanity*. His son is Lieutenant Maury Nichols, 16th U. S. Inf.

WE regret to learn of the death, Dec. 14, from peritonitis, at Tenerife, Canary Islands, of Mrs. Mills, wife of Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf. The deceased lady was a daughter of Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and a sister of Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav.

COLONEL ISAAC MOSES, who served with distinction during the war as an assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman, died at his residence in New York City Dec. 14 of heart disease.

WEBSTER LANE, who died at Chappaqua, N. Y., Dec. 18, joined the Navy in May, 1861, as 3d asst. engineer, was promoted 2d asst. engineer in 1863, and resigned March 22, 1867.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER C. W. BECKWITH, U. S. R. M., attached to the *Samuel Dexter*, died suddenly at Newport, R. I., Dec. 19.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

GENERAL SHERMAN's speech at the reception in New York, on Thursday, to the members of the Pan American Congress, was full of wisdom. He said in part:

"We have not only a written Constitution, my friends, but we have many traditions. One is no entangling alliances. I doubt very much whether in your councils in Washington you will form anything like a treaty; but we welcome your coming here to New York, travelling through our middle and Northern States, and I hope you will go everywhere—California, Arizona, (where you will hear your own language spoken), to the farthest north, Puget Sound (that used to be Spanish territory too) now in a flourishing and beautiful State in this Union of forty-two States, all pulling together and all your friends, all anxious that you should follow their good examples.

"But no force, no persuasion! There we stand. If you find anything worthy of imitation, imitate it. If you find anything that is not attractive, let it go by, for people differ and countries differ. What is right for Chili may not be

right for New York State. The same way with the Argentine Republic, the same with Brazil.

"I remember your old Emperor"—turning to the Brazilian—"very well indeed, and with nothing but the most profound respect, personally. But if the people of Brazil wish to be a Republic, why, welcome they also! (Applause.) We cannot raise our hand to help them. We have no intention to do so. They are perfectly able to mind their own business, and I believe they will.

"Now, my friends, study our Government, study our people, study our manufactures and our mercantile affairs—here, there, everywhere—and if you find anything worthy of imitation, as I said before, imitate it—otherwise adopt your own; it may be better. The United States as a people seek not to meddle with others. We seek no more territories. We have all we want. We say godspeed to Mexico, our nearest neighbor on the south, and to Canada on the north we say, work out your own solution, for it is a social problem. (Laughter and cheers.) We have 12 States besides Territories. That's about as many as should be united under one system of government."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

DECEMBER 18, 1889.

Cards of invitation have been received for the marriage of Miss Martha Graham Mitchell and Lieut. Chas. J. Crane, 24th Infantry, which will occur on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, at the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, Pa.

The Secretary of War has made the following decision in regard to the issue of books to children attending post schools: "Par. 326, A. R., provides that parents will supply the necessary books for their own children. This applies to all parents whether they are officers, enlisted men or civilians, and it would therefore not be proper to pay the expense of school books for the use of the children attending the post school at West Point from the appropriation for contingencies of the Army."

An officers' hop and concert and a cadet hop have been among the events which have marked the past week.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Clemens, the reading which was to have been given in Grant Hall last Saturday evening was necessarily omitted. A cadet hop was given in No. 1 on that evening, and was largely attended by members of the 1st, 2d and 3d Classes, and by an unusually large number of young ladies.

On Saturday morning we experienced our first real taste of winter weather. A heavy snowstorm set in at about 10 o'clock and continued throughout the day. Snow fell to the depth of 5 or 6 inches. The result was good sleighing on the two following days. On Tuesday a thaw set in and the snow is disappearing rapidly at present.

The new confectionery, although not entirely finished, has been sufficiently completed for occupancy. The goods were removed from the room in the laboratory building to the new quarters last week, and a tempting display of holiday goods is now offered.

The duties of post adjutant have been fulfilled by Lieut. Johnston during the short absence on leave of Lieut. Brown.

A cadet tea and german will be given on Saturday of the present week by Mrs. Derby, for her sister, Miss McGinnis. Quite a round of gaiety is anticipated during the following week.

Judge H. P. Bennet, of Colorado, father of Cadet Bennet, of the 2d Class; relatives of Cadet Chamberlaine, of the 3d Class; Capt. Jos. G. Ramsay, 2d Art., and Mrs. Ramsay have been among recent visitors.

Christmas leave for cadets will begin on the previous Saturday, Dec. 21, and end on the evening of Christmas day.

Henry Stewart Anderson, of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, and Clarence Perkins Bruce, of the Third Congressional District, have been appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THEATRICALS AT FORT CUSTER.

THE presentation of the amusing little comedies "A Pretty Piece of Business," and "A Kiss in the Dark," by some of our enterprising amateurs on last Wednesday evening, in the Post Hall, was received with liberal applause from a goodly audience. The cast was as follows:

"A Pretty Piece of Business," Captain Felix Merryweather, Lieut. Leonhauser; Dr. Lancelot Shoe, Lieut. Rivers; Dobson, Mrs. Vile; Miss Charlotte Shoe, Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Fanny Grandley, Mrs. Mills. "A Kiss in the Dark," Mr. Seime Pettibone, Mr. Lyon; Frank Fatorom, Lieut. Robertson; Susan, Miss Force; unknown female, Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Walwright.

While none of the actors have ceased to deplore the loss of their valued manager of last year, Lieut. F. A. Edwards, we are rejoiced to say that his place was ably filled by Lieut. Harry Leonhauser, to whose intelligent energy success was largely due. The debut of Lieut. Rivers, Mr. Lyon and Miss Force, who appeared on the stage for the first time, was so successful, that we trust the interval may be short before they and their more experienced confreres favor us with another performance. A. S.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

MAJ. VROEM, assistant inspector general, arrived at the post Dec. 5 and inspected the troops and the various departments.

Capt. and Mrs. Porter returned last week. They have been East for several weeks, visiting in Washington and New York.

Mrs. Kautz, who, while visiting in Cincinnati a short time ago, met with an accident which resulted in a fracture of a limb, returned last week, and is now able to get about with the aid of crutches.

Lieut. McBain left for the East a few days ago on leave, and it is reported here that his trunk was broken into, while en route, and many valuables taken.

THE morale of armies is not the necessary result of military spirit in a nation; indeed, they are two very different things, which must never be confounded. Still, they produce the same effect. The former may be the result of passions, more or less transitory, such as political and religious opinions, a great love of country, the remembrance of former victory or the conviction of national superiority; whilst military spirit depends less upon circumstances, and must be the work of a prudent Government, the result of wise institutions, the inspiration of a skillful monarch. It must especially animate the officers and non-commissioned officers; the soldiers always behave well when they belong to a brave nation, if led by good officers.—Steinitz.

OVER one thousand bills, public and private, were turned out from the grist mill of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. With rare exceptions, however, they have figured in former Congresses, and many of them have been introduced in the Senate during the present session. Nothing will be done with them until after the holidays, and we shall publish the text of the important ones next week.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its meeting on Thursday, adopted favorable reports on the following measures: S. 83, Appropriating \$30,000 for repairs to Fort Marion, Fla. S. 169, To restore Gen. George Stoneman to retired list. S. 197, To pay Dr. J. B. Read for royalty on his patent rifle projectiles, \$17,000. S. 237, For relief of Major Wm. M. Maynadier, U. S. A. S. 378, To increase pay of privates of Hospital Corps. S. 548, To present medals to survivors of "Forlorn hope storming party" of Port Hudson. S. 1359, To appoint an Assistant Secretary of the War. An adverse report was adopted on S. 358, to increase the pay of chaplains in the Army, the views contained in last year's report being reiterated.

Congress will adjourn for the holidays Dec. 21, reconvening Jan. 6, 1890.

H. R. 474, Mr. Cutcheon. That all officers of the Army now on the limited retired list who are more than 64 years old, or who have served in the Army for more than 40 years, and who would now be eligible to the unlimited retired list, be and they are hereby transferred from the limited to the unlimited retired list, and that the vacancies in the limited retired list so created be filled to that extent by such officers now awaiting retirement as have been found unfit for active duty and recommended for retirement by duly authorized Retiring Boards, in the order of the date of the recommendations for their retirement.

Sec. 2, That the Secretary of War is directed to convene Boards for the examination of any officer of the Army now on the active list who, in his opinion, is physically unfit for active duty, and if found eligible for retirement he may order the retirement of such officer until the limit of 400 is reached, which shall continue to be the limit of the retired list.

S. 1120, Mr. Plumb. Amending section 1754, R. S., so as to give preference to persons honorably discharged from the military and naval services in civil appointments.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S ANCESTRY.

PHILLIPSBURG, Dec. 13.

THIS town has as a citizen a representative of the family of the late Jefferson Davis, in the person of Mr. John M. Davis, a staunch Republican. Mr. Davis, who is a gentleman about 70 years of age, gave the following account of the family:

"My father's ancestors came originally from Wales. The founder of the Davis family to which I belong, and of which Jefferson Davis was a member, was so unfortunate as to lose his wife, she having been stolen by Indians shortly after settling in Maine, of which State he was one of the very first settlers. After waiting a respectable length of time, he married again, and began to rear a second family of children. One day he heard that a band of Indians had some women for sale somewhere upon the Canadian border. He attended the sale, when he was surprised to see among them his former wife. He bought her, took her home, and from that time until his death lived happily with both his wives.

"A grandson of his and a great uncle to myself," continued Mr. Davis, "attended one day an animal show at Newfield, Me. While passing one of the elephants it playfully reached into his coat pocket, taking therefrom a plug of tobacco. When it had tasted the tobacco, it became enraged at Davis, and, seizing him, threw him across the tent, to the great amusement of the spectators. Mr. Davis became very angry, and, to obtain revenge, waylaid the menagerie and shot the beast. For this he was compelled to leave the place, and all trace of him was for many years lost by the family.

"My sister, Mrs. Smiley, who, with her husband, settled at Haverhill, Mass., was enabled, by the assistance of other members of the family about the time of the Centennial, to find that the descendants of the hero of the elephant escapade, had settled in Massachusetts, and that from them had sprung the famous ex-President."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE report of Professor Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for the past fiscal year, was submitted to Congress Dec. 17. It says that during the past fiscal year topographical field operations were carried on within the limits or on the coasts of 26 States, six territories and the District of Columbia, hydrographic surveys were prosecuted in the waters or off the coasts of 15 States and 2 Territories, and geodetic surveys, in conjunction with State geological or topographical surveys were carried on in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota; two parties have been at work in Alaska, determining the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Major W. B. Lane, retired; 1st Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d Art.; Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Major John S. Whitner, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Steele, 18th Inf.; Col. Wm. Burns, retired; Major John R. McGinnis, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward W. Randall, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

NOMINATIONS—DEC. 19, 1889.

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art., to be 1st lieutenant, Ordnance Department.
1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, 4th Art., to be 1st lieutenant, Ordnance Department.
Sergt. Daniel Lunsford, 2d Art., to be 2d lieutenant, 6th Cavalry.
Sergt. Frederick S. Wilde, 17th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, 17th Infantry.
1st Sergt. Robert Alexander, 4th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, 7th Infantry.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS—DEC. 16, 1889.

All the Army nominations—14 in all—contained in the JOURNAL of Dec. 7 were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 16. These embrace all the original staff appointments, including Chaplain Hall, made during the recess.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Dec. 16, 1889.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of November, 1889, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

STOPPAGES OF PAY ON MUSTER-ROLLS.

It is an error to infer from the first sentence of paragraph 376 of the Regulations that the whole paragraph applies to cases of deserters only. The remainder of that paragraph is of general application, and in no case should a company officer assume to make a settlement of a soldier's pay account or state a date of last payment which does not represent an actual settlement by a paymaster to the date stated.—[Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 12, 89—5427 A. G. O., 1889.]

CIVILIAN WITNESS BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL.

A civilian witness, not in the employ of the United States, is entitled to all the allowances made to a Government employee under similar circumstances, and in addition thereto to \$3 per day for time necessarily spent in travelling and in attendance on the court.—[Decision Sec. War, Nov. 23, 89—5428 A. G. O., 1889.]

HOURS OF LABOR ON EXTRA DUTY.

As the law fixes the number of hours which constitute a day's labor and the extra pay per day for soldiers employed on extra duty, and as such soldier receives additional compensation if he labors on extra duty for more than the number of hours fixed by law as a day's labor, the correct method of computing the amount which he shall be paid as extra-duty pay is to keep a record of the number of hours actually occupied in labor and to allow a day's extra-duty pay for each eight hours of actual labor performed.—[Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 27, 89—5467 A. G. O., 1889.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 13, 1889.

Publishes instructions relating to the performance of duty in the Subsistence Department.
This order supersedes all printed orders and circulars regarding subsistence duties heretofore issued from these headquarters, but the information regarding the storage and care of subsistence supplies contained in them should be frequently consulted as being the result of experience, and followed as far as the location and facilities at each post will permit.

CIR. 9, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1889.

Post commanders will at once, if not heretofore done, require councils of administration to fix the laundry charges and prices for making and repairing the uniforms of enlisted men, as required by paragraph 284, A. R., and report action.

By command of Brigadier-General Gibbon:
THOMAS WARD, Asst. Adjt.-General.

CIR. 10, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1889.

Post commanders will at once take the necessary steps to carry into effect at their respective posts the several paragraphs under Article XXXVII, A. R., relating to the establishment of post gardens, and make report of their action.

By command of Brigadier-General Gibbon:
THOMAS WARD, Asst. Adjt.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major J. P. Sanger, I. G., will inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed at Dept. Hdqrs., and in Leavenworth City; also the military convicts in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kas. He will then inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers at Denver and Fort Collins and the military department of the Colorado Agricultural College (S. O. 182, Dec. 12, Sept. M.).

Major Peter D. Vroom, I. G., will proceed to Lincoln on public business (S. O. 118, Dec. 13, D. Platte.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. Koroosky, Fort Omaha, will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Chas. Reich, who will proceed to Fort Crawford, Colo., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thos. J. Wiggins, who will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 182, Dec. 13, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wederson, Columbus Bks., will proceed to Fort Huachuca to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thos. F. Meagher, who will proceed to Columbus Bks. for duty (S. O. 182, Dec. 16, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 147, Dec. 2, D. Columbia.)

Major S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Kansas City (S. O. 181, Dec. 10, Sept. M.).

Pay Department.

Leave for nine days is granted Major John S. Witcher, paymr., Pittsburg (S. O. 286, Dec. 14, Div. A.).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. N. S. Jarvis, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Col., and will proceed to Camp Wade at Kingfisher, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 180, Dec. 6, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. R. R. Ball, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sill and will return to Fort Riley (S. O. 182, Dec. 12, Dept. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. Alexander, surg., medical director Dept. Columbia, will report in person to

the Comdg. General Div. A. for the purpose of preparing for, and becoming familiar with, the duties of attending surgeon in New York City. He will also, upon his arrival in New York, assume the duties of examiner of recruits in that city. Major Wm. E. Waters, surg., will take temporary charge of the office of medical director Dept. Columbia, upon the relief of Lieut.-Col. Alexander (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. C. N. Berkeley Macauley, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, asst. surg., Fort Hamilton, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report for temporary duty. Leave for one month is granted Capt. George McCreery, asst. surg., Fort Warren, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Robinson (S. O. 289, Dec. 18, Div. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort Knox and Fort Constitution on public business (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 26, is granted Major David P. Heap, C. E. (S. O. 84, Dec. 17, C. E.). Sergt. Gustave Charles, O. D., Hot Springs, having sufficiently recovered, will rejoin his command at National Armory (S. O., Dec. 16, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., and Bethlehem, Pa., on public business (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Jan. 8, 1890, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. James C. Ayres, O. D. (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y. City, to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's Works, Trenton, N. J.; the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.; the Norwalk Iron Company's Works, South Norwalk, Conn.; and Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Peter Toole (appointed Dec. 13 from 1st sergeant Bat. L, 4th Art.), Fort McPherson, Ga., will proceed to the post of San Antonio, Texas, for duty (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, S. C., will report to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Army Retiring Board, St. Paul, Minn., for examination by the board (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. C. C. Carr, Fort Leavenworth, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 179, Dec. 5, Dept. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect in December, 1889, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major John M. Hamilton, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 129, Dec. 12, Div. M.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., F. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie is extended one month (S. O. 130, Dec. 14, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., B. and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; E, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, A. I. G., will proceed to Bryan, Tex., to inspect the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, and to Galveston to inspect money accounts (S. O. 85, Dec. 9, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., with a detachment from Fort Elliott, is making a trip through the territory along the Canadian River, etc., to observe all violations of the Indian intercourse law and to arrest all offenders as provided by law.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The Board of Inspectors to examine cavalry horses is dissolved, and Capt. J. M. Bell and Vel. Surg. Daniel Lemay will return to their respective stations (S. O. 180, Dec. 6, Dept. M.).

So much of S. O. 180 as directs Capt. J. M. Bell to return to his station is revoked, and he will proceed to St. Louis to assist in receiving cavalry horses (S. O. 181, Dec. 10, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Kough, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Fort Canby (S. O. 149, Dec. 5, D. Columbia.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The ordinary leave granted Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate to date from Dec. 1, 1889, and is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.).

Major Guy V. Henry, at present commanding the 9th Cavalry, in a regimental order of Dec. 9, calls attention to the following extract from the recent annual report of the Secretary of War: "There are now two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry of colored men, and their record for good service is excellent. They are neat, orderly, and obedient, are seldom brought before Courts-martial, and rarely desert." The Regimental Com-

mander hopes that this recognition of conduct and services from such a high source may lead to continued excellence and such future preferments in details as colored troops may be entitled to. This order will be read before each troop of the regiment.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 84, Dec. 9, Div. P.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Major F. L. Guenther will inspect deserter's clothing at Fort Trumbull, for which 2d Lieut. M. Gray Zalinski, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 288, Dec. 17, Div. A.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major F. L. Guenther, Fort Trumbull (S. O. 289, Dec. 18, Div. A.). The C. O. Fort Trumbull will grant a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Charles H. Howard, Bat. L (S. O. 288, Dec. 18, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Major Edmund C. Bainbridge will inspect subsistence stores at Washington Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 288, Dec. 17, Div. A.).

The C. O. Washington Barracks will issue a furlough for three months to Sergt. John Bell (S. O. 285, Dec. 13, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort McHenry will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. John C. O'Connor, Bat. G (S. O. 288, Dec. 17, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

1st Lieut. John T. French, Jr., is detailed as recorder of the Board of Officers on preparation of tactics. He will proceed to Leavenworth City and report to the president of the Board (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson will inspect one iron bath tub at St. Francis Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 289, Dec. 18, Div. A.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer is still further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort McPherson will issue a furlough for three months to Sergt. Henry Lowry, Bat. C (S. O. 287, Dec. 16, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Sergt. Victor A. E. Norman, Bat. B, Fort Wadsworth, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, D, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 16, for the trial of Lieut. H. M. Roach (S. O. 182, Dec. 12, Dept. M.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry Catley, Fort Omaha, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 118, Dec. 13, D. Platte.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

S. O. 278, detailing 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams as recorder of the Board of Officers on preparation of tactics, is revoked (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, vice Thompson, relieved, subject to approval of the Secretary of War. Within the brief period of the present Colonel's (N. W. Osborne) personal knowledge, Lieut. Thompson has discharged the duty of Quartermaster with intelligence, zeal, and cheerful fidelity, and his personal intercourse with the Regimental Commander has been courteous. From such conditions, cordial relation has resulted (Orders 48, 5th Inf., 1889.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; J, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Capt. William M. Wherry will inspect medical property at Newport Barracks, Ky., for which 1st Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 287, Dec. 18, Div. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Fort Robinson, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., as a witness before the G. C.-M. (S. O. 118, Dec. 13, D. Platte.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D, and L, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report to conduct to the Dept. of Missouri recruits for the 13th Inf. (S. O. 252, Dec. 10, Rec. Ser.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I. Ft. Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; R, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush will inspect clothing and equipment and ord. stores at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Co. D is responsible (S. O. 287, Dec. 16, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will proceed to Carlisle, Pa., on public business connected with Indian affairs (S. O. 289, Dec. 18, Div. A.)

Sergts. John Donovan and Edwin Harnett, Co. A, for drunkenness on guard at Fort Sully, have been sentenced to have \$60 of their pay retained until discharge. The sentences would have been more severe but for their long and faithful service and good record.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Capt. Charles McKibbin, Fort Pembina (S. O. 142, Dec. 13, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright is further extended one month (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Sergt. Timothy Spillane, Co. I, will report to the Board at Fort D. A. Russell for examination for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 117, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. William J. Pardee on Surgeon's certificate is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 132, Dec. 17, Div. M.)

The many friends of Sergt. James L. Douglass, Co. F, 18th Inf., will be glad to learn that out of a large number of applicants for the quartermaster-sergeantcy of the regiment he was selected for the position. The sergeant is a deserving young soldier and is in every way fitted for the position.—K. C. Times.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B and F, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

1st Lieut. William M. Williams, now at Columbus, O., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks and join his company (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

Major William L. Kellogg will inspect subsistence stores at Mt. Vernon Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 288, Dec. 17, Div. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major David D. Vanvalzah, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 141, Dec. 9, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted Major David D. Vanvalzah is extended one month (S. O. 132, Dec. 17, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph S. Conrad is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted him on Dec. 18, instead of Jan. 15 (S. O. 130, Dec. 14, Div. M.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. William H. Kell, Adj't., is extended one month (S. O. 131, Dec. 16, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, Fort Brady (S. O. 286, Dec. 14, Div. A.)

Major Samuel Ovenshine will inspect public property at Fort Porter, for which the officer of the day is responsible (S. O. 288, Dec. 17, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, Fort Mackinac, will proceed to Fort Wayne and report to his regimental commander for consultation on matters of public business (S. O. 290, Dec. 19, Div. A.)

Col. H. M. Black is instituting a system of regimental recruiting which promises successful results.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, E, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and G, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

The journey performed by Capt. M. C. Wessells from Fort Marcy to Fort Grant, under telegraphic instructions, is approved (S. O. 126, Dec. 7, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

(For Late Army Orders see page 339.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Dec. 14, 1889.

RETIREMENT.

Captain George F. Barstow, 3d Artillery, December 10, 1889 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet James M. Guthrie, 4th Class, is accepted (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet James D. Mathews, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Dec. 31 (S. O., Dec. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave based on Surgeon's certificate is granted; Cadet

Hugh D. Berkeley, 4th Class, until June 15, 1890 (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave based on Surgeon's certificate is granted the following named cadets of the 4th Class, until June 15, 1890: Walter F. Boyer and William B. McLeewe (S. O., Dec. 18, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., Dec. 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder, Capt. D. F. Stiles and C. S. Burbank, and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Charles Crawford, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 170, Dec. 5, Dept. M.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Dec. 19. Detail: Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf.; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Joseph H. Duncan, 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, Adj't., and Charles H. Bonsteel, 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, Almon L. Parmerter, and Munroe McFarland, 21st Inf. and 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16. Detail: Capt. Richard G. Shaw and Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson and Frederick March, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp, 1st Art.; Adj't. 2d Lieut. John P. Hays, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 108, Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 16, for the trial of 2d Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st Inf. Detail: Col. A. McD. McCook, 9th Cav.; Col. W. A. Rucker, Pay Dept.; Lieut.-Col. G. B. Sanford, 9th Cav.; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. H. H. Grosvel, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; Capt. C. W. Whipple, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. A. Byrne, Adj't. 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J.-A., J.-A. (S. O. 182, Dec. 12, Dept. M.)

At Fort Maginnis, Mont., Dec. 18. Detail: Capt. William W. Gray, Med. Dep.; Capt. John Q. Adams and Peter S. Bonus, 1st Lieut. William H. Miller and George B. Backus, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, 20th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 142, Dec. 13, D. Dak.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Dec. 17. Detail: Capt. George W. Crabb, Joshua A. Fessenden, and A. W. Vogdes, 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, Henry J. Reilly, and Luigi Lomia, and 2d Lieut. Samuel Ridgway, 5th Art., and Adj't. 2d Lieut. George LeRoy Irwin, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 286, Dec. 14, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 23. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art.; Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; Capt. William L. Alexander, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 290, Dec. 19, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board, to consist of Lieut.-Col. G. B. Sanford, 9th Cav.; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., and Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 9, to appraise the value of the post trader's building thereat, with a view to its purchase by the Government for the use of a post canteen (S. O. 189, Dec. 6, Dept. M.)

A Board, to consist of Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th Inf., will meet at Fort Elliott, Tex., Dec. 11, to appraise the value of the post trader's buildings thereat, with a view to their purchase by the Government (S. O. 189, Dec. 6, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as ordnance sergeants. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. Thomas Sharpe, and 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogilvie, 17th Inf. (S. O. 117, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 16, to report as to the most practicable and effective means to be employed to correct defects in the water supply and sewerage systems. Detail: Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf.; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., Asst. Engr. Officer (S. O. 117, Dec. 9, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. W. A. Rucker, A. P. M. G.; Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J.-A., and 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 15, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of subsistence stores for which Major S. C. Cushing, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 181, Dec. 10, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Henry L. Abbot and Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie and Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., will convene at Boston, Mass., to consider the bridge across Charles River, owned or controlled by the cities of Boston and Cambridge (S. O. 82, Dec. 14, C. E.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow and Majors Alexander Mackenzie and Henry M. Adams, C. E., will assemble at Nashville, Tenn., to report what changes and additions are required in the Muscle Shoals Canal system (S. O. 83, Dec. 15, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Pvt. Edward Hickey, U. S. M. A. Det. of Art., Dec. 18.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.**

A Texas correspondent writes: "Two additional companies of the 19th Infantry have been ordered to the Division of the Atlantic—Co. D, Capt. J. H. Smith, goes to Jackson Bks., and Co. F, Capt. P. H. Remington, goes to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. Everything now indicates that the remaining six companies and headquarters will be transferred in the spring to the Division of the Atlantic with Governor's Island as regimental headquarters. May pleasant stations be always the lot of the 19th Infantry. Its colonel, C. H. Smith, is an officer who deserves well of those in authority. An honorable gentleman and kind, indulgent commanding officer who is greatly esteemed by both officers and enlisted men."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Leaves are granted the following officers on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe: 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., sixteen days; 1st Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., fifteen days; 1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., fifteen days; 1st Lieut. C. L. Corthell, 4th Art., fifteen days; 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., fifteen days; 2d Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., fifteen days; 2d Lieut. John Conklin, 2d Art., fifteen days; 2d Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art., fifteen days, all to take effect Dec. 20. (S. O. 288, Div. Atl., Dec. 17.)

GOOD WORK AT FORT RILEY.

The Junction City Tribune says: "Chaplain Parker reports that his work at Fort Riley opens very favorably this year, more so than any previous year since he was stationed at the post. On Sunday eve-

ning last the chapel was unusually full, and the large audience was very attentive. Last Sunday there were 50 at the Sabbath School. Friends in the East have supplied them with hymn books, and also supplied them with some books for the Sunday School. The people at the fort are now getting up a festival for Christmas with a Christmas tree.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, DAKOTA.

MEADE has not been entirely void of excitement during the past few weeks. We have had several new arrivals in the post. Nov. 21 the Misses Head returned from an extended visit East. The Ellises have returned from their tour at West Point. Lieut. Kennedy and bride arrived the last part of November. Lieut. Byrne and wife have also returned from their bridal trip. And still they come! Lieut. Bundy and bride are expected in a day or so, and on Jan. 7 Lieut. Evans will introduce his bride to the post. Take warning, ye young men; if you do not wish to become Benedicts, stay away from Fort Meade.

On Nov. 22 the officers and ladies of the post gave a full dress reception in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy. The Misses Head gave a most delightful hop the other evening to Miss Brown and Miss Finley; the latter the guest of Mrs. Major Bartlett, makes her departure for her home in Pennsylvania in a short time, much to the regret of the remaining few bachelors of the garrison. Miss Brown left on Sunday for a short visit to Omaha. We sincerely hope that Lieut. Kennedy may remain here this winter and not go to Fort Snelling, as he fears he will. Both he and his charming bride are great additions to the post and we trust that they may remain with us.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS.

A NEW ice factory, new commissary building and non-commissioned officers' quarters are being added to our garrison. Lieut. Geo. P. Borden was relieved by Lieut. J. McI. Carter as post quartermaster. Lieut. Carter now holds nine positions and nine different responsibilities, but he can stand it with pride.

Mr. John E. Mix, our worthy trader, will soon pull his freight. We are all sorry to see the post trader go, but of course the canteen will be a great benefit to the enlisted men.

Two baseball clubs, between infantry and cavalry, are doing fine business. They usually play for a purse of \$25, but as yet no champions have been declared.

The weather is still very warm and garden crops are doing finely. Small-pox is prevalent in the adjacent towns, but is strictly confined to the Mexican population. MANDI.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

THURSDAY an informal hop was given in honor of Miss Dimmick's birthday. All the garrison were present and enjoyed themselves. Col. Otis's article on the battle monument at West Point will meet with the approval of all living subscribers, of whom there are now in the Army but 160, out of some 800 original subscribers to the monument fund. This ought to encourage the youngsters in the Service waiting for promotion. The Secretary of War's remarks, in his report, "that the record of the colored soldiers for good service is excellent; they are neat, orderly and obedient, are seldom brought before Courts-martial and rarely desert," will be appreciated, though coming so late from those in authority. The recent gallantry of a detachment of the 24th Infantry in defence of the paymaster's funds will also show that they are not lacking in courage. These being facts, let them have their reward by choice stations, notwithstanding prejudice on the part of those to whom they are unknown. The weather still holds its own—constant sunshine—and in middle of day warm enough for windows to be open, but towards 3 P. M. grows cold, and freezes at night, but a perfect climate to breathe, the air of which is an agreeable exhilaration. The canteen have a pool table, and a tea pin alley is being started, and if other canteens have any points to give us, they will be appreciated.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

EVERYTHING moves very smoothly at Fort Douglas. We have a good commanding officer and good duty. Six, seven and, sometimes, eight nights in bed, and very rarely any special fatigue. The officers had a hop this week, which was a grand success. There are several dancing clubs in the garrison formed by enlisted men, and very often you can hear strains from Faust and Mozart. The canteen is still on the boom, under the supervision of Lieut. W. Johnston, Jr., and the monthly statement of Dec. 1 shows he had done all in his power to make it a success. PARISH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE Kansas City Times has these items:

The entire 18th Infantry is now at Clark with headquarters, field, staff, and band, and Troops F and M, 3d Cavalry. Taken together the two regiments make a very pretty sight on parade. Both the 18th and 3d bands furnish excellent music.

Lieut. Barnum, 3d Cav., joined a few days since from leave.

Col. Brackett, 3d Cav., makes an exemplary post commander. He is kind, thoughtful and always considerate for the welfare of his men.

Capt. Geo. M. Bomford, 18th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service, has been ordered to his home to await retirement. The men of Co. D all regretted very much to lose Capt. Bomford, as he was an exemplary company commander and was always a firm friend of his men. He fought bravely during the war and at the close was a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. A courteous, affable gentleman, and a brave, fearless officer, every man whom he commanded wishes him God speed and a long life.

2d Lieut. J. Harry Duval, 18th Inf., joined recently from leave. Lieut. Duval graduated last year from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, where he passed examinations with credit. Being an expert telegrapher Lieut. Duval was at once made signal officer here.

2d Lieut. F. G. Lowe, 18th Inf., has gone on detached service for two months, commanding a cavalry detachment at Langtry, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Express says:

Cupid is getting in his work at the barracks. Monday Pvt. Thomas McGrounell and Mrs. Emma Walter were married, and that evening were tendered the regulation serenade at their home back of the hill. The boys were out in force, and some of the most vicious Government mules in the department received nervous shocks at the distance of a half-mile.

The announcement comes from Cleveland that the Globe Iron Works, the most extensive builders of steel ships on the great lakes, have joined hands with the Illinois Steel Company in the organization of a company to construct steel ships in Chicago. The corporation will be known as the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, and six big steel steamers will be on the stocks in the yards within a few months.

ADVICE from Buenos Ayres announce that Acting Rear Admiral James H. Gillis, commanding the South Atlantic Station, was on Oct. 16 presented with a steel medal by officers of the Argentine Navy and citizens of Buenos Ayres in commemoration of an act of bravery performed by the admiral on March 1, 1859. The Argentine schooner *Fuomena* was on the point of sinking in a heavy gale when (then) Lieut. Gillis called for volunteers, and manning a boat succeeded at great personal risk in saving the schooner's crew.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Dec. —, continued the consideration of Senator Hale's bill to increase the Navy Establishment. Mr. Charles Crump of Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, was before the committee, and made a statement of the facilities of the country for building the ships provided for in the bill. Mr. Crump said that if his firm were given the contract for building all the ships proposed they could complete the work in five years. There were, he said, half a dozen other shipbuilding establishments in the country, at which from one to three of the ships could be constructed. Two of these are situated on the Atlantic Coast.

Broad Arrow says the *Barosa* has made good the boiler tubes which gave out during her recent forced draught trial. The ship will probably be commissioned for the west coast of Africa in January. "How long will the Admiralty continue to use forced draught and have forced draught trials?" asks *Broad Arrow*. "These take several years from the life of the boiler and are utterly useless, as officers are not allowed to use forced draught on service. They merely enrage the Admiralty and the contractors to claim for ships which they do not really possess. Give more boilers and abolish forced draught, and let the speed of our ships be facts, and not fables."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 13.—Chief Engineer John F. Bingham, to duty in connection with the machinery of the *Alliance*.

Chief Engineer David Smith, to special duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Dec. 16.—Commander Charles McGregor, to duty in connection with the 14th Lighthouse District, Jan. 15, and to assume duties of inspector of that district, Feb. 15.

Lieutenant Wm. Braunersreuther, as instructor at the Linsley Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.

Pay Director Caspar Schenck, for duty at the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.

Carpenter B. S. Fernald, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dec. 17.—Boatswain John Sutton, to duty on board the U. S. receiving ship *Vermont*.

Dec. 18.—Lieutenant F. H. Delano, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dec. 19.—Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrel, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Sailmaker G. D. Macy, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, Jan. 14, 1890.

Detached.

Dec. 16.—Lt. Condr. Thomas Perry, as a member of the Board on Organization and ordered as assistant to the inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District.

Lieut.-Commander Holman Vail, as inspector of the 14th Lighthouse District, Feb. 15 next, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Lieutenant W. L. Chambers, from the Navy-yard, New York, Dec. 26, and ordered to the *Petrel*, Dec. 28.

Pay Director Edward May, from the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Dec. 31, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Carpenter N. H. Jenkins, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 19.—Sailmaker George C. Boerum, from the *Wabash*, Jan. 14, 1890, and placed on the retired list.

Leave.

Rear Admiral D. Ammen, retired, for six months, with permission to leave the U. S.

Resigned.

1st Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., to take effect June 30, 1890.

Confirmations.

Dec. 16.—The Navy nominations contained in the *JOURNAL* of Dec. 7—25 in all—were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 16. They embrace the appointments of Commodores Ramsay and White as chiefs of bureau, promotions in the Pay, Medical and Marine Corps and Chaplain McIntyre.

NOTES FROM NICARAGUA.

A SAN JUAN DEL NORTE correspondent December 1 writes:

Mr. Jerome Hennessey, superintendent of telegraphic construction, and one of the most valuable and energetic officers in the employ of the Nicaragua Canal Company, committed suicide recently. He had relatives residing in New York City and Albany.

Chief Engr. Menocal and the Nicaragua Government Canal Commissioners returned from Managua, where they were pleasantly received by President Sacasa, on Nov. 21, and the work of laying out and improving Greytown and America—the latter being the town founded by the American engineers—continues satisfactory, as does all the work connected with the Nicaragua Canal.

Lieut. N. R. Usher, U. S. N., superintendent of supplies and transportation, returned to the United States, as his leave from the Navy Department is on the point of expiring. He has rendered valuable service to the canal company, and his departure is regretted.

Asst. Engr. H. C. Miller has been promoted to real-

dent engineer, with headquarters at Castillo Viejo. The health of the American engineers continues to be excellent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE social season at Annapolis has begun, and the hops now are a weekly occurrence. They began Thanksgiving eve, and never has a season had a better beginning. This hop was decidedly the most brilliant of any of the series hops held at this place for years. A larger crowd and more beautiful girls attended than on any previous occasion. Notably the Misses Stirling, daughters of Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. N.; Miss Carville, of Washington; Miss Caroline Heap, guest of Mrs. Lieut. Commander Sperry; Miss Rosalie Caswell, daughter of Pay Inspector Caswell; Mrs. Ensign Miner, Miss Conduit Smith, Misses Williamson, of Washington, and Miss Baggett. There were others too numerous to mention. Mrs. Ensign Miner and Cadet Chase received. The hop committee were cadets of the Class of '90—J. M. Blankenship, W. H. Buck, J. V. Chase, J. H. Dayton, C. B. McVay, C. S. Radford, T. F. Ruhm, F. B. Sullivan, C. T. Vogelzang, F. Sydney Rising, and they are to be commended upon the manner in which they have conducted their hops so far.

This ball was followed by another the following Saturday, held as the other was in the armory, and attended by nearly the same people. Mrs. Lieut. Hosley and Cadet Davis received.

The officers gave a hop Dec. 7 in the armory, attended by a somewhat smaller crowd. Mrs. Comdr. Glass and Chief Engineer Fitch received.

The hop, Dec. 14, was given in the new Boat House, and although not very well attended, was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The hall itself is beautiful, nearly square in form, with a very high roof, being supported by a network of massive beams, painted white so as to look quite airy and skeleton like. The walls are paneled and finished with hard pine and oil. The floor was superb. Men have been planing, scraping, sand-papering and waxing it for a month. The supper room is large, the dressing rooms and other accommodations sufficient, and the stair cases and tete-a-tete corners numberless, all qualities which go to make up a complete ball-room. The hops in the future will be held at this place and the armory will only be used for the eventful June ball.

Mrs. Ensign Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., and Cadet F. Sidney Rising received at the first hop, and Mr. and Mrs. Lieut. Comdr. Sperry, followed by Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor and Miss Caroline Heap were the first to dance upon the new floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Captain Bartlett have returned from Paris. Both are looking well. Mrs. Bartlett gave her first tea to cadets Dec. 14, and will continue them on Saturdays.

Mrs. Chief Engineer Fitch gave a tea extending invitations to the young people of the yard and a few of her cadet friends, to meet Miss Campau, her sister.

Mrs. Lieut. Comdr. Sperry has been entertaining Mrs. and Miss Heap, wife and daughter of ex-Consul General to Greece.

Miss Josephine Hockaday, of Washington, spent two weeks with Mrs. Lieut. Moore.

Mrs. and Miss Ford, mother and sister of Cadet Ford, spent several days in Annapolis as guests of Pay Inspector and Mrs. T. W. Caswell.

Mrs. Hoff, a schoolmate of Mrs. Lieut. Lee Holcombe, spent a week with the latter.

Mr. Manning, brother of Mrs. Lieut. Harber, has been visiting the latter.

Lieut. B. T. Walling, U. S. N., reported for duty Dec. 18, and was assigned to the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Mrs. and Miss Harman, mother and sister of Dr. Harmon, U. S. A., have returned from their Eastern Shore home.

Mrs. Groesbeck, mother of Cadet Groesbeck, is staying at Dr. Kennedy's.

Miss Irene McVay, sister of Cadet McVay, has returned to her home in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Comdr. S. W. Terry gave a farewell tea to all her friends Saturday, Nov. 30, previous to her departure for Washington, where her husband is stationed.

Mrs. Lieut. E. K. Moore gave the hop committee and a few of her best class friends an agreeable surprise by asking them to her home, after the hop, Dec. 14, where refreshments were served.

Mrs. Lieut. Wood has been entertaining her cousins, the Misses Newbold, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ensign U. H. Harlow has been very sick for several days, but is now able to receive. Mrs. Lieut. Dodge has also been confined to her bed for several days, but is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. Lieut. Owen, U. S. N., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Comdr. Sigbee and Mrs. Lieut. Peck.

Lieut. Galloway left Annapolis Wednesday to attend the sick bed of his father.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

THE act of Congress approved July 9, 1888, "For an International Marine Conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea," and in virtue of which the present conference is now holding its sessions at Washington, provides, by the third section, that the labors of the conference shall terminate on the 1st day of January, 1890, or sooner, by direction of the President.

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State, accompanied with a letter from Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, president of the conference, stating that in all probability the labors of the conference cannot be brought to a close by the time fixed by the present law.

In consideration of the many important questions now under discussion by the conference, which should, if possible, be satisfactorily determined before the final adjournment, I earnestly recommend that a further act be passed to enable the conference to continue its sessions for a period of two months from January 1, 1890. BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 17, 1890.

This was promptly followed by the passage through both Houses of a bill extending the time of the conference.

A CAPTAIN SHOULD BE A COMMANDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I CAME across a remark the other day that a "captain should be as a father to his troop."

This would indicate that the enlisted men composing the Army were children, and from the evident tone of orders and the press of late, it would seem that they were so regarded by high authority and the public at large. This is hardly the fact, although it appears as if the object among others was to "amuse the enlisted men of the Army, as one would children, for fear that they might run away. Is it not peculiar that the whole tendency of present Army administration seems directed toward making the soldier something to be taken care of? Something to be "coddled"?

Do we not enlist men? Men who should know the responsibility they assume when enlisting? Men to work and to die if need be? Or, is the Army a refuge for the impotent? Is it to be a home for the worthless?

What is the matter with the Army anyway? Why not let it alone?

Carry out the regulations, punish deserters if you can catch them, but let the Army alone.

The cry for "privileges" for the enlisted men, the claim that the food furnished them is insufficient or that discipline is too severe, is simply "bosh."

They have more "privileges" now than men of their class in civil life can hope to have, their food is better than that consumed by the average laborer and the "discipline" amounts to nothing. They are required to do extra duty at times; they are paid for it more than they earn, as a rule. They get good food, and the "discipline" consists in their being obliged to obey the orders of the superiors set over them and in attending certain roll calls, drills, etc. Why shouldn't they? The ranks of the Army are no place for a gentleman. Occasionally one enlists, but not many. The Republic wants soldiers, not children to be educated to be good citizens. Our public schools should take care of that, and it is generally understood that they do; but to return to the idea of a captain being the "father" of his troop.

Why not try the plan of being the "commander" of his troop? giving them all the attention required treating them as men who are able to perform men's work, and holding them to a strict accountability for a digression. Treating them justly above all things else.

Give them their rations, clothing and "amusements," but demand from them soldierly conduct and an observance of their obligations.

Touching upon the matter of food, it has become lately a reason of "complaint," if men get only their rations. A captain must contrive to sell something, buy something else, take care of a garden (although that is the post commander's duty by regulations), and bother about a thousand and one things, certainly not contemplated in the organization of the Army.

If the ration is not good enough, give the enlisted man more. I think it is, however. If the requirements of the Articles of War are too great, have the Articles of War altered. If a man is to be taught, teach him something pertaining to his duties as a soldier. If he is to be "amused" mostly, let him seek some other field for it.

A captain should be a commander: fair and square to his men; have no affection for any one man more than another; be ready to lead them in all things. The men should be able to carry out the orders they receive, and should do so without grumbling, remembering at all times their oath of enlistment and a man's duty.

ENLISTED VOLUNTEER.

NAVAL OFFICERS FOR COLLEGES.

THE request from State colleges and universities for the services of Naval officers continue to come to the Navy Department, but with rare exceptions they are denied in consequence of the growing need of the Service for young officers. The law authorizes 35 college details in all—25 engineers and 10 line officers, the latter being authorized by the act of 1888. Until lately, all requests for line officers were refused, but the Department has finally yielded in two instances and, although the general policy will be against a further increase, others may be added from time to time. At present there are 16 Naval officers on college duty—14 engineers and two line officers. The following is a list of these officers, together with dates of detail, corrected up to date:

F. A. Engr. John D. Ford, Manual Training School, Baltimore, Md., March 15, '84.
F. A. Engr. A. B. Canaga, Cornell University, Sept. 1, '88.
F. A. Engr. J. R. Edwards, University of South Carolina, Aug. 2, '88.
F. A. Engr. H. W. Spangler, University of Pennsylvania, Sept. 14, '87.
F. A. Engr. Wm. C. Eaton, Madison University, Sept. 1, '88.
F. A. Engr. W. M. Parks, Chicago Manual Training School, Dec. 4, '88.
F. A. Engr. Theo. F. Burdett, University of Tennessee, Sept. 1, '88.
F. A. Engr. G. S. Willis, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, '89.
Asst. Engr. J. R. Wilmer, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, '88.
Asst. Engr. Wm. H. P. Creighton, Purdue University, Dec. 10, '87.
Asst. Engr. W. F. C. Hanson, Johns Hopkins University, June 12, '88.
Asst. Engr. Leo D. Miner, University Michigan, Feb. 12, '89.
Asst. Engr. Chas. E. Rommel, Wilmington High School, Sept. 1, '89.
Asst. Engr. Frank W. Bartlett, Orchard Lake Military Academy, Mich., Dec. 16, '88.
Lieut. W. Braunersreuther, Linsley Institute, W. Va., Dec. 16, '89.
Ensign Chas. S. Ripley, East Florida Seminary, Fla., Sept. 27, '89.

THE deliberations of the anti-slavery conference recently held at Brussels indicate the intention to establish an organization for the placing of cruisers on the interior waters of the country, contiguous to the slave coast of Africa, for the more prompt and decisive suppression of the slave trade, and in prohibiting the importation of fire arms and ammunition in the slave trade territories. In the proposals of the Belgian Plenipotentiaries the stations and cruisers are designed to initiate the natives in the methods of agriculture and the means of defense respectively.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE attention of correspondents to the ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL is called to the fact that com-
munications should in all cases be addressed to 240
Broadway, New York City.

THE last of the recess Army and Navy appoint-
ments, promotions and transfers were sent to the
Senate, Dec. 16,

**CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
ASSOCIATION.**

As recently indicated in the JOURNAL, the ex-
ecutive Committee of the National Guard Association
of the United States has decided to call a meeting
of the association at Washington, on Wednesday,
Feb. 5, 1890, and notices are now being sent out
by its Corresponding Secretary, Col. Pidge, to the
Adjutant Generals of the various States. This will
be the fifth meeting of the association, the others
having been held in New York, Jan., 1879; St.
Louis, Sept., 1879; Philadelphia, 1881; Cincinnati,
1884, and Washington, De, 1885. The last con-
vention at Washington was attended by the repre-
sentatives from Ohio, Tennessee, Rhode Island,
Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Connecticut, Ken-
tucky, Maine, New Jersey, Colorado, Illinois, Penn-
sylvania, New York, Missouri, North Carolina, Indi-
ana, Virginia, Louisiana, Michigan, and District of
Columbia, among whom were adjutant generals,
and it exercised such a marked influence in in-
ducing Congress to pass the bill increasing the
militia appropriation from \$400,000 to \$400,000
that it was decided to hold all subsequent meetings
in that city.

The following are the present officers of the Na-
tional Guard Association:

President, Gen. Geo. W. Wingte, New York City.
First Vice President, Adjutant Gen. Johnston
Jones, Ashville, N. C.

Second Vice-President, Adjutant Gen. A. B.
Campbell, Topeka, Kan.

Corresponding Secretary, Col. Charles E. Bridge,
New York City.

Recording Secretary, Adjutant Gen. William L.
Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa. (Now Com. Sub.,
U. S. A.)

Treasurer, Gen. John C. Bonnell Omaha, Neb.

Executive Committee: From New England States,
Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.; from
Middle States, Inspector General Andrew D. Hep-
burn, Philadelphia, Pa.; from Southern States, Ad-
jutant Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Richmond, Va.;
from Western States, Col. Jas. M. Rice, Peoria, Ill.;
from Pacific States, Col. Horace D. Barlett, San
Francisco, Cal.

Each State is entitled to send five representa-
tives to the meeting, to be selected from the com-
missioned officers or ex-officers of its militia in
such manner as its adjutant general may direct.
In addition, former delegates or other officers or
ex-officers are entitled to membership.

The association has confined itself to securing
from Congress an increase in the national appro-
priation for the militia and an amendment of the
ridiculous provisions in regard to the militia now
forming part of the U. S. Revised Statutes and the
Sewell and Sloeum bills were framed by it. It
secured the passage of the Sewell bill, increasing
the appropriation, but not of the other. Its revenue
is derived from \$15 paid by the representatives of
each State attending its meetings, and \$3 from each
associate member (which does not quite pay for its
stationery). The Secretary is required in his notice of
the meeting to request the Adjutant-Generals of each
State to advise him of any subjects they may desire
to have discussed, and three weeks' notice is then
to be given stating these subjects so that the dele-
gates from the various States may be prepared to
speak officially upon them.

There is every prospect that the present meeting
will be more productive of benefit to the National
Guard than any which has preceded it. Gen.
Schofield and the Secretary of War have each in
their reports expressed themselves strongly in favor
of Congressional legislation in favor of the militia,
and President Harrison in his message has similarly
expressed himself.

The Centennial parade has done much to create a
public pride and interest in the militia, which has
never previously existed, and this, together with
the many thoughtful articles upon our national de-
fences written by Gen. Kelton and other prominent
men, and published in the various periodicals,
have prepared Congress for a favorable reception of
any application which may be made to it upon be-
half of the militia of the States by such a repre-
sentative body as this will undoubtedly be.

Col. Rice, of Peoria, Ill., writes Gen. Wingate
that the Illinois National Guard Association at its

recent meeting at Springfield arranged to send a delegation to the meeting. This will probably consist of the Adjutant-General, the two brigade commanders, and Col. Rice, and Col. Turner, the author of the paper, "The Regular Army's outstretched hand—Shall we grasp it?"

Col. Robt. H. Bruce, Assistant Inspector-General of Texas, in writing to Col. Bridge, in favor of the objects of the association, states that he will endeavor to have Texas well represented, and will use his utmost endeavors to be present personally. He further states that while the Texas troops see more actual service than any other troops in the Union, they pay their own expenses, including transportation and board bills in camp, and all they get is the postage paid on their commissions. From the fact that Gen. Porter, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, in his recent visit to the South, made a stirring speech to the Georgia Legislature in favor of the necessity of further Congressional aid to the National Guard, it is certain that he, together with the Adjutant-Generals of most of the States, will see that their States are well represented in the meeting.

In the notice of the meeting forwarded to the different Adjutant-Generals, in addition to request to forward any subjects desired to be discussed, they have been requested to also forward to the President a brief statement on the following points:

- 1st. The number of occasions on which the National Guard of his State has been called into actual service, in whole or in part, since 1875.
 - 2d. The number of troops called out, together with the cause and term of service.
 - 3d. The advantage accruing to the people of the State by reason of the service performed by the National Guard.
 - 4th. The sacrifices made by the troops, and the number of killed or injured.
 - 5th. What is required by the National Guard of his State in the way of arms and equipments.
- It is desired to tabulate this information for use before Congress, to show what the National Guard of the United States has done, and what it needs.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH VESSELS.

ENGINEERING of Dec. 6 presents a review of the American Navy, to show how our new vessels compare with those of the British Navy, and particularly to indicate the relative value of the American-built cruiser and those constructed abroad. If such comparisons are not odious they are at least difficult, and so our contemporary finds them to be. The *Maine*, 6,748 tons, costing 517,000*l.*, and the *Texas*, 6,750 tons, costing 495,000*l.*, are compared with the Australian class, of which the dearest, the *Aurora*, cost 294,500*l.*, while several of the others were built for about 260,000*l.* The Engineer says: "The *Blake* and *Blenheim*, which have the same big guns as the *Australia*, but are of 50 per cent. greater dimensions, being 9,000 tons displacement with engines of 20,000 indicated horse-power to give a speed of 22 knots, only cost 368,000*l.*, but instead of having the vertical belt of 12 in. they have only a 6 in. protective deck. Another vessel with which comparison might be made is the Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, built by Messrs. Thomson, at Clydebank. Of course, she has not the armor deck, but like the *Blake* she has a steel protective deck 4½ in. thick on the sloping sides and 3 in. on the flat parts, while the hull above and below this deck is minutely subdivided, there being 83 separate compartments above and 60 below the deck. The *Reina Regente* is longer than the American boats, but she is not so beamy, nor does she displace so much water. In speed she shows a clean stern to the *Maine* and *Texas*, the sustained speed at sea being 20½ knots an hour, as against the maximum of 17 in the other boats, and for this she only needs about 2,000 additional horse-power. The cost of the *Reina Regente* may be put at 250,000*l.*, which is a trifle more than one-half the cost of the American vessels. The new first-class cruisers being built for the British Navy are considerably larger than the *Reina Regente*, being 42 ft. longer, 2,350 tons greater displacement, 1,000 indicated horse-power more, while their maximum speed is to be 20 knots. They, therefore, are somewhat similar in size and fighting power to the *Blake*, although not so speedy. The cost of the six ord-

ered is about 300,000*l.* each, so that relatively speaking the United States Government are paying much more for the vessels they ordered two years ago, when trade was not very brisk, than the British Government are paying now with great activity characterizing all industries."

The cost of the *Baltimore* is put at 210,000*l.*: *Philadelphia*, 260,000*l.*; *San Francisco*, 270,000*l.*, and *Newark*, 250,000*l.* The only vessels in the British Navy of corresponding size, about 4,000 tons, are the *Boadecia* type, 4,140 tons, 13 knots, costing 228,000*l.*; the *Mersey* class, 4,050 tons and 18 knots, costing 180,000*l.*, and the *Leander* type of partly deck-protected cruisers, 4,300 tons and 17 knots, costing 145,000*l.* The *Medea* type, now building at a cost of about 150,000*l.*, although smaller, are, we are told, as speedy as the American vessels; but they will not have so heavy a protection deck. The gunboats *Bennington*, *Yorktown*, and *Concord*, costing 99,000*l.* each, are compared with the 17½-knot *Archer* torpedo boats, costing 87,500*l.*, thirteen per cent. more, and the *Petrel*, costing 50,000*l.*, with the *Sparrow* and *Thrush*, built on the Clyde for 39,000*l.*, or more than twenty per cent. less. The conclusion is thus stated: "The Americans are paying relatively more for the vessels named than they would have done had they placed their orders in Britain; when it is noted that we built the crack cruiser, *Reina Regente*, for the Spanish Navy, and equally profitable boats for the Italian, China, Chili, and other governments for the same price as the *Newark*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, and *San Francisco*, of 19 knots speed and not of greater fighting power, it is evident that protection is costing the United States people much money." The comparisons are somewhat forced, but the general conclusion is, no doubt, correct.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CROZIER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who was sent abroad last spring to investigate the subject of carriages for heavy guns especially and the subject of ordnance generally, has returned to Washington brimful of valuable information. Acting under instructions from the War Department, he procured three of the latest and most useful types of gun carriages. Two of these, purchased in England, are for 12-inch mortars, and the other, procured in France, is for a 12-inch gun. He also obtained a number of new ballistic instruments, which will be of great assistance to the Ordnance Bureau in designing modern carriages.

In the course of a general conversation with a JOURNAL correspondent about his observations abroad, Lieutenant Crozier says that we are fully abreast of the times in the matter of heavy gun construction, but that England, France and Germany are away ahead in their carriages. The few type built-up steel guns we have made compare more than favorably with the best of the same kind of guns built in any other part of the world. At the present time, he says, several of the leading foreign Powers are giving much attention to wire-wound guns, and the progress thus far made indicates that this is likely to be the gun of the future. England has had some very successful trials with a 6-inch and 9½-inch gun of this type, and is now having one of 13½-inch calibre built. Russia, also, is building a 6-inch wire-wound gun, which its designers claim, will be superior to any of the present style built-up gun.

The subjects of small arms and smokeless powder also receive considerable attention from Lieut. Crozier, whose keen powers of observation led him to other fields than those specially assigned him. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, Lieut. Crozier regards the smokeless powder question as still unsettled, and one that will require much further investigation and experiment before any entirely satisfactory results are reached. He is reliably informed that both France and Germany have found the smokeless powder adopted as the standard powder for their respective countries during the present year objectionable in many respects, and have within the past six months changed to different standards. These he regards as largely experimental. Switzerland, he says, is the only foreign country that has thus far adopted a smokeless powder and stuck

to it. The latest standard, however, adopted by the French has given better results than that used by the Swiss. Lieut. Crozier has obtained some entirely reliable data in regard to the results of the new powder and small calibre magazine guns.

With the Lebel rifle, 0.375 in calibre, a bullet of 232 grains and powder charge of 43.14 grains, an initial velocity was given of 2,020 feet per second, the pressure being 34,800 lbs. These are the results obtained by the French with the smokeless powder last adopted by that country.

With the Swiss regulation rifle—Reubin-Schmidt—.295 in., an initial velocity of 1,970 feet per second is the highest recorded, a bullet weighing 216 grains and a charge of powder of 31 grains being used. While the velocity was less with the Swiss gun than the French, the pressure was also higher, 37,000 being the official figures, though Lieut. Crozier says many have claimed a much lower pressure. Lieut. Crozier was not able to obtain any definite information of the operations with the German smokeless powder. England, he says, like this country, is still experimenting with reduced calibre rifles and smokeless powder before any definite standards. As far as his observations went, there are three important objections to even the best smokeless powder yet produced. These are, first, the irregularity of pressure; second, quickness to spoil, and third, intense heat from shell, which affects accuracy of fire.

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a letter from Hon. Smith M. Weed, offering, on behalf of the citizens of Plattsburg, N. Y., to donate to the United States a tract of land of not less than 500 acres in close proximity to the present military reservation for a parade and practice ground, should it be determined to establish a military post at Plattsburgh. The Major-General commanding the Army recommends favorable consideration, as, in his opinion, it is desirable for manifest strategic reasons that a force be stationed at some point on Lake Champlain, and that possession by the War Department of suitable ground at Plattsburgh determines its selection in preference to any other, in addition to which the ground proposed to be donated will not only be useful as a drill and target ground for the permanent garrison, but also as a camp ground for volunteer troops, which may be assembled there at any time.

AN Army officer writes: "The New York Herald has in every issue a stereotyped reference to paid advertisements. Why can't the JOURNAL do similarly with regard to the following measures, which ought to be kept before the attention of Congress until they become laws:

- "1. Lineal promotion.
- "2. Three battalion organization.
- "3. Opening up of the retired list for disabled officers.
- "4. Increase in pay of non-commissioned officers.
- "5. Increase of Army to 30,000.
- "6. Brevet rank for service against Indians since 1867.
- "7. Reducing retirement period for enlisted men to 25 years.
- "8. Revision of Articles of War."

THE proceedings of the Fort Monroe Examining Board in the cases of the five non-commissioned officers, candidates for appointment to second lieutenantcies, have been received at the War Department. It appears that two of the candidates failed—Sergeant Simon H. Drum, Co. H, 7th Infantry, physically, and Corporal Albert Wedemeyer, Co. H, 2d Infantry, in grammar and history. The three successful candidates will shortly be nominated for appointment to date from Dec. 17, 1889, as follows: 6th Cavalry—Sergeant Daniel Lunsford, Battery H, 2d Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, vice Forsyth, promoted. 7th Infantry—1st Sergeant Robert Alexander, Co. G, 4th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, vice Barbour, promoted. 17th Infantry—Sergeant Frederick S. Wild, Co. B, 17th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, vice Camp, resigned.

SENATOR CHANDLER proposes to make a careful sifting of the purposes of naval associations, said to be organized for the purpose of promoting the

several interests of the line and staff, and has introduced a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and calling for facts. It is greatly to be regretted that all interests in the Navy cannot be so thoroughly reconciled that the Service will present a united front to Congress. Senator Chandler's resolution has been adopted and now goes to the Navy Department for reply. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether formal organizations, not expressly authorized by the Navy Department, exist among naval officers for purposes not merely literary or scientific; and, if so, what are the names and objects, and who are the officers of such organization; whether or not any of said embrace officers of only one branch of the naval service and are designed to protect or advance the special interests of this branch; whether or not any of the said organizations are formed or are acting for the purpose of influencing Congressional legislation; whether or not, by means of such organizations, or in any manner otherwise, sums of money or contracts to pay sums of money to influence legislation are now being solicited of naval officers, and, if so, to what extent and for what objects; and also whether or not, in the opinion of the Secretary, such organizations are compatible with the proper discipline of the naval service.

The immediate provocation for this action on the part of the Senate is the action of P. Asst. Paymr. Thomas J. Cowie in pushing his bill for readjusting pay, by issuing printed circulars stating that Mr. John R. Thomas had been engaged as attorney for the bill, and asking officers to respond promptly to his communications. This was followed by Mr. Thomas's communication in the shape of a request for a retaining fee of \$5 and a signature to a contract to pay a contingent fee of 10 per cent. on the increase of pay for one year.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The letter of Sir Geoffrey Hornby in the Times of Thursday emphasizes in a forcible manner the uneasiness and doubt which exist, particularly as to the trustworthiness of some of the weapons with which our officers and men are expected to fight their country's battles. Examined by the highest authority in the world upon naval strategy and equipment, Lord George Hamilton's optimistic statements, whether they refer to ordnance, ships, or organization, are shown to be fallacious, and calculated to mislead the country as to the true condition of affairs."

The causes of the late revolution in Brazil are summarized as follows: Dislike of the Princess Regent and her husband. The ambitious schemes of the Prime Minister, who was exercising despotic and unwarranted powers. An attempt to scatter the standing army in outlying States because of its known republican sentiments. The almost unanimous feeling in the country that monarchical institutions were unsuited to present conditions, which was heightened by the remarkable prosperity of neighboring republics. Finally, a belief that immigration and investments from abroad would be stimulated by a change in the form of government.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Please keep well to the front Major-General Schofield's recommendation that 'hereafter promotions from the grade of 2d lieutenant up to that of colonel in the cases of all officers who are not now above the lowest grade should be made according to seniority of commission in the arm to which the officer belongs.' The law requires lineal promotion."

SENATOR HAWLEY introduces this week the bill to increase the artillery to seven regiments of not more than twelve batteries each, with one first and one second lieutenant to each battery. Original vacancies may be filled by transfer from other arms of the service, and the President is authorized at his discretion to enlist colored men for one or more regiments.

RETIREMENTS IN THE REVENUE MARINE.

The following table shows the retirements which will occur on account of age in the Revenue Marine in case it is absorbed in the Navy and subjected to its laws of retirement:

On account of age.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	After 1903
Captains.....	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1st Lieutenants.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2d Lieutenants.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3d Lieutenants.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Engineers.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1st Assistant Engineers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2d Assistant Engineers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent informs us that "during the late visit of the German Emperor William to Constantinople on one of his trips about the city—and he was a very lively traveller—the Sultan's Imperial visitor arrived at Eyoub, on the Golden Horn. State caiques had been previously provided to take him with his suite down the Horn, but after awhile sent away, it being understood that His Majesty, subsequently changing his mind, desired to return to the palace by steamer. But no steamers were at hand. Finally a passing launch was despatched. Loud shouts from various under-officials had the effect of attracting the notice of those on board and of bringing them wondering to the spot. The water being very shoal at that particular point, however, the launch had much difficulty in getting up to the landing. Backing around a bawser was thrown ashore, when the Turkish Pashas present to expedite matters, got hold of the bawser and began hauling on it, whereupon lo! and behold! His Imperial Majesty caught hold of it, too, and lent his manly strength to the task of bringing the boat where it was wanted. The amazement of the Oriental part of his retinue and the bystanders of various degree at this act of condescension on the part of a great monarch may be imagined, not described. It is well-known, however, that Kaiser William has a fondness for everything nautical, and probably quite enjoyed this unexpected opportunity to 'haul all of us' on a bit of rope. No doubt he looked on the affair as a good joke, but the matter was hushed up lest it come to the ears of the Sultan, who, if informed of this failure to provide transportation facilities on the part of some sub-official, would be very likely (figuratively speaking at least) to take off the man's head. A 'joke' of this nature, however lightly taken by the sturdy German monarch, would have difficulty in commending itself to his delicate Majesty of the Yilduz Palace—who has certainly entertained the Kaiser with lavish and truly Oriental hospitality."

It is the purpose of the War Department to have the reports of Department Commanders on the field operations during the past year printed and distributed throughout the Army and National Guard. The report of Gen. Merritt is an unusually interesting and instructive document covering nearly 400 pages of manuscript, with useful maps and diagrams. In the opinion of Adjt.-Gen. Kelton this is one of the most valuable reports, as a medium of instruction in all that pertains to the successful handling of large bodies of troops, that has come into the archives of the Department in recent years.

The United Service Gazette says: "The American Evolutionary Squadron, consisting of four powerful cruisers, under Rear Admiral Walker, will shortly visit Portsmouth and some of the other principal ports in the South of England. We have occasionally seen the Stars and Stripes borne by a single vessel off our shores, but a whole squadron is such a novelty as has not been seen in the English waters for over 20 years. It is a welcome proof that the active naval policy inaugurated by the Washington Navy Board of six years ago is bearing fruit. After visiting the English and some of the French ports the squadron will sail for the Mediterranean."

The malpractices discovered by the British War Office recently led to the removal of a manager and principal foreman from the Royal Arsenal on the charge of receiving royalties or commissions from the Government contractors. This has been followed by increased stringency in the administration of the Royal Arsenal, and the rules as to the admission of visitors are of the most stringent character.

SENATOR EVARTS'S bill to place General Alexander S. Webb, or "Andy Webb," as his friends affectionately call him, upon the retired list of the Army has the solid basis of recognition of gallant service. General Webb was a conspicuous figure on the field of Gettysburg, as well as elsewhere during the war. Whether he be restored to the Service or not, his history is part of the war history of the Army.

The Pioneer Press quotes an Army Officer as saying: "The establishment of the canteen system is a severe blow to the post trader, but is regarded as a long-needed and just provision in behalf of the soldier. Before a great while the post trader system will be abolished throughout the Army, and the sale of sutlerships, as well as the large fortunes realized from their existence will be only a tradition."

AN exchange gravely expresses the opinion that the Shah of Persia is undoubtedly mad, for, says the paragraph, "when an oriental despot is found turning his thoughts from his harem and schemes of plunder to reforms in sanitation and civil government, there is no necessity for a commission de lunatico inquirendo; he is as mad as a March hare and needs to be put in a strait-jacket."

Ex-ENSIGN ORMSBY still insists that he was illegally dismissed by the Navy Department, the ground of complaint being that he was not furnished with a copy of the charges upon which he was tried and dismissed. His latest line of attack is through the Senate Naval Committee, before which he has filed a protest against the officers nominated to fill his vacancy. This action has had the effect of suspending consideration until after the holidays of all the naval nominations now before the Committee, the Committee preferring to postpone action in all cases until the Navy Department can be heard from. There is no reason to suppose, however, that Ormsby's charges will result unfavorably to any of the officers concerned. The nominations contained in the JOURNAL of Dec. 7 having been reported before the charges were made will probably be confirmed before the holidays.

The promotion case of Asst. Engineer R. S. Griffin is exciting some interest among naval officers. Mr. Griffin was recently pronounced by a board of Army surgeons at Philadelphia as "unqualified for promotion owing to a grave pulmonary weakness." This was a surprise to the candidate as well as his friends, who had not the slightest suspicion of any physical weakness. Not being satisfied with the verdict, Mr. Griffin had himself examined by a prominent naval surgeon and a private physician of Washington, both of whom have certified that he is perfectly sound. Armed with these papers Mr. Griffin presented his case to Secretary Tracy, who at once ordered his re-examination by the board of surgeons at League Island. The result of this last examination is awaited with much interest by the Secretary, who promises to give somebody a scoring in case a mistake was made in the first instance.

Scribner's Magazine for January in its Magazine Notes says: "Until the death of Ericsson last spring, few people realized that there had lived among us, for many years, at his out-of-the-way home in Beach street, New York, the inventor of the Monitor, of the Sun and Caloric engines, of the Novelty, which steamed 39 miles an hour in the race with Stephenson's Rocket, in 1829, and of hundreds of other practical devices which have been put into practical operation all over the world. Of the personal and private life of the inventor, scarcely anything has been known; upon his death, and at his request, there were turned over to Mr. William C. Church, his chosen biographer, nearly 15,000 letters and documents, which have been used to help him in preparing his biography. The first of two articles by Mr. Church will appear in the February number of Scribner's Magazine. In financial returns from his investments Ericsson was extremely fortunate. One invention, Mr. Church tells us, brought in a yearly income of \$50,000, which he generously gave to the friend at whose solicitation he had taken out a patent on the idea. In more than one direction these articles will be a revelation—even to those who have closely followed the inventor's career."

We congratulate the young State of Washington upon the excellent judgment it has shown in choosing as one of its representatives in the Senate Col. Watson C. Squire. New York endorses this choice. Senator Squire is a native of this State, was long resident here, and has left behind him a reputation which easily explains his success in the State of his adoption, where he until lately ruled as Territorial Governor to his own credit and the great benefit of the Pacific Coast.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Evening Post administers a timely caution to lenders of money at high rates of interest on Western mortgages and through irresponsible agents. "There is," he says, "a safe way as well as an unsafe way to carry on the farm loan business. There are companies that do a strictly conservative business. But the man who proposes to place money in their line of investments needs to make sure of their responsibility and strict honor. A general principle is, that only loans that are guaranteed by strong companies are strictly safe."

MESSES. BLACK, STARR AND FROST represent one of the oldest jewelry firms in New York and their high reputation for honorable dealing and judgment in catering to the public taste is the growth of many years. Their handsome building on the corner of 28th street and 5th avenue is in one of the most convenient and fashionable quarters of the city, and, at the present season especially, their rooms are crowded with appreciative customers, whose varied tastes find abundant means of gratification.

It is stated that Mr. M. S. Brown, of Kansas City, has purchased the building at Harper's Ferry known as "John Brown's Fort," with a view to exhibition throughout the country. It will be filled with such relics of John Brown and the insurrection as are now obtainable.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided upon a number of radical changes in the design of the coast defence vessel now in course of construction by the Union Iron Works. The plan of turret designed for the *Puritan* is to be substituted for the English system adopted by Mr. Whitney; a twelve-inch gun will take the place of the sixteen-inch gun, and the proposed dynamite gun is to be done away with altogether. These changes were first suggested by the Bureau of Ordnance and Construction and Repair, and having been approved by Mr. Tracy, the original plans are now being modified under the direction of the Board of Bureau Chiefs.

THE War Department, as we intimated last week would be the case, has returned the proceedings in the case of Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, to the Retiring Board at Chicago for more definite findings, which, it is confidently expected, will be in favor of his retirement. Lieut.-Col. Forsyth is now en route to South Carolina, where he goes for the benefit of his health.

We observe that the Washington *Sunday Herald* speaks of Major W. C. Carroll, of Washington, as the Washington correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This is a mistake. Our regular correspondent in Washington is Mr. George W. Rouzer, who alone has authority to represent the JOURNAL at the Capital.

MICOLINA MILEO, an American citizen, returned to Italy and, as he states, was forced into the Army. He subsequently escaped, returned to this country, and, as the *Times* put it, "an opportunity will be given the Secretary of State within a very few days to demonstrate the full vigor of his foreign policy in the vindication of the rights of an American citizen."

We learn from Norristown, Pa., that there is no truth in the newspaper report as to the neglected condition of the grave of Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Second Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 4th Art., three months; Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., four months; Capt. C. N. B. McAuley, Asst. Quartermaster, one month.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you please inform a constant reader of your valuable paper what good the Signal Service Bureau does this country when predictions such as those of to day come so far from the right? Snow is falling rapidly, instead of the "fair, warmer weather" predicted in your columns to-day.

READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

Some men are never satisfied. The Signal Bureau did not promise so much weather, and now this man complains because they gave him more than they promised.

STANDING OF GUN CREWS.

The following General Order has just been sent from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. It is from Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Chief of that Bureau:

"The standing of the gun crews of the United States training ship *Jamestown*, resulting from the target practice at Newport, R. I., in compliance with the rules of the Bureau of Ordnance, April 1, 1889, are given below:

Name of Gun Captain.	Merit without regard from fire to fire.	Average time to time.	Final Merit.
J. E. Burns.....	92	2 41	92
P. L. Kimble.....	83	3 22	83
G. C. Young.....	67	2 53	61
C. W. Rush.....	58	3 23	45
F. Moore.....	60	3 50	41
M. Black.....	55	3 20	28

According to Order No. 4, recently issued by Commodore Ramsay, captains of ships are instructed to award to the captains of each one of the first eight on the list of the main battery gun, given below, a prize of \$5, and to each other man who was present in those gun crews on the day of the firing a prize of \$1, and, similarly, to the first two named in the list of secondary battery guns. An award of \$5 is also to be made to the first three on the list of boat guns. The names of the lucky men will be published and read throughout the whole Navy in General Orders from the Navy Department. Public bills to cover the amount of the awards directed by the order are to be made out by the pay officers of ships under the proper appropriation.

The following are the names of the successful men, with their ship and the gun over which they have control:

MAIN BATTERY GUNS.—RANGE, 1,000 YARDS.

	Final Merit
1. Robert Troy, Marion, 9 S. B.....	141
2. J. L. Kelley, Marion, 9 S. B.....	117
3. James McKinnon, Marion, 60-pounder.....	112
4. P. E. Radcliff, Atlanta, 6 B. L.....	112
5. Frank Taylor, Mohican, 9 S. B.....	101
6. H. Graham, Richmond, 9 S. B.....	88
7. Ferdinand Schaller, Mohican, 60-pounder.....	87
8. Dennis Koelher, Marion, 8 M. L.....	81

SECONDARY GUNS.—RANGE, 1,000 YARDS.

1. W. J. Ramsey, Mohican, 37 R. C.....	104
2. C. H. Martin, Atlanta, 6 pounder.....	92

BOAT GUNS.—RANGE, 500 YARDS.

1. D. D. Donovan, Galena, 3 B. L.....	141
2. Richard Murray, Mohican, 3 B. L.....	94
3. George Dunning, Swatara, 12-pounder.....	62

ONLY one death was reported to the Surgeon General of the Navy this week—Landman Wm. H. Stewart, at Mare Hospital, Mare Island, Dec. 8.

(From the New York Times.)

THE NEW CRUISER BLAKE.

The English have been enjoying a jubilee over the launch of the new cruiser *Blake*. The British public is inclined to believe that the *Blake* is the most powerful adjunct her Majesty's navy has received in modern years.

Secretary Whitney, in his last annual report, referred at length to the two new war vessels, *Blake* and *Blenheim*. He laid stress on the fact that these two vessels were designed for higher speed than any vessel which had preceded them. Some of the foreign Governments immediately put into execution the construction of similar vessels.

The *Blake* is unquestionably the most efficient cruiser the British have. She lacks nothing in good materials, stores, and fittings. But *Broad Arrow* has this criticism of her:

It came to pass, also, that when the *Sage*, with her nineteen-knot speed, was coming into being, the naval mind was getting excited—it is cooling down now—over the question of speed, and grave authorities, who would not repeat their words now, were deliberately talking of the speed of a cruiser as if it were her fighting power under all circumstances instead of only defending power against superior or equal force. If she was properly armed to avail herself of it. To the excited mind of that day, so short a time ago, it seemed everything that there should be not only a match, but an overmatch, for the *Sage* and her like; and as speed got itself included among the weapons, the overmatch aimed at was in speed.

The *Blake* is 375 feet between perpendiculars, has an extreme breadth of 65 feet, and a mean displacement of 9,000 tons at a mean draught of 25 feet 9 inches. The hull is built on a longitudinal and transverse combined system, and has 126 water-tight compartments and 90 water-tight doors above and below deck. For protection the *Blake* depends almost entirely on a water-tight deck extending throughout the length of hull, having a maximum thickness of six inches on the top, and a minimum of three inches at the end. This protective deck is about six feet below the water line at the sides, but rises higher amidships to 18 inches, and it is claimed that this maximum thickness of six inches will afford the same protection from the direct blows of shot as would a vertical plate of 12 inches in thickness. She has no vertical side armor above the water line.

Under the protected deck are arranged all the vital parts of the vessel, such as the propelling engine, the boilers, the auxiliary machinery of every description, and a magazine. A cylindrical conning tower, composed of steel-faced plates 12 in. thick, affords a defence against small gunshot to the steam steering gear, engine rooms, telegraphs, directors, and voice pipes. The *Blake* will be armed with nine 2 in. 24 ton breechloading guns, bow and stern chasers, mounted on Vavasseur mountings in protected towers; ten 6 in. 5 ton breechloading guns, six on sponsons on the upper deck and four mounted in casements on the main deck; 18 3 pdr. Hotchkiss guns and 10 Nordenfeldt guns distributed on the upper deck. In addition to the guns she will carry a powerful torpedo armament, including both above water and submerged tubes. Her bow will be strengthened for ramming. The *Blake* is fitted with triple expansion engines designed for 20,000 indicated horse power. With this power it is expected that the vessel will make 22 knots an hour. But the most peculiar feature of the vessel is her tremendous coal-carrying capacity. Her bunkers are constructed for no less than 1,500 tons of coal, and in a pinch this can be made 1,800. This coal supply is sufficient to give her a cruising radius of 15,000 miles. In other words, she can run from England to Calcutta and back again at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The *Blake* has two derrick masts, but practically no sails, the fore canvas being intended for bringing her head toward the wind. The total cost of the cruiser, including her equipment, is \$1,750,000.

The machinery will consist of two independent sets of triple expansion engines, of the vertical type, guaranteed to develop 20,000 horse-power with forced draught, and, by means of twin screws, to drive the ship at a maximum rate of 22 knots; with natural draught the horse-power is to be 13,000, and speed 30 knots. As a very fair space has been given to engines and boilers, and the forced draught is not to exceed an air pressure of 2 inches of water, it is highly probable that the *Blake* will attain a sea speed of over 19 knots an hour. In that case she will be the fastest man-of-war afloat.

In a comparison between the armament of the *Sage* and the *Blake* it is observed that neither ship's crew is protected, even against three-pounders, anywhere, and most of the men are exposed to all but rifle fire. The *Blake*, it is seen, has twelve shell guns of from 9.2 to 6 inch calibre, while the *Sage* has sixteen shell guns of from 16 to 14 centimetres calibre. The *Sage*, furthermore, has fifteen rapid-fire and machine guns, as against the *Blake's* eighteen. Considering that practically every missile from these guns which hits will penetrate or wound or kill, it is certain that the killing and wounding on one side would be greater than on the other, assuming the gunnery to be equal. It appears to be conceded that the *Blake* could generally overhaul the *Sage* in chase, or get away from her if chased.

To build vessels as a match against individual ships of other nations is to inaugurate a general policy of matches, but at the same time it can never

be guaranteed that even in the course of wars these individual ships will meet one another. In brief, the *Blake* may be summed up as a most expensive war ship, possessing all that is desired in the point of speed, well battered, but as a fighting ship not superior to any other of the various types of cruisers in the British Navy.

THE GUN OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It seems to me that the heavy ordnance question, bids fair to be settled by a novel construction in wire guns by John H. Brown, of New York City, described in the JOURNAL of last week.

His system—which is now before the trial board appointed by the last Congress—is most remarkable for its simplicity and ease of manufacture.

It might, at first sight, be thought that the best fit attainable, between the flat surface of these segments, would still be so imperfect as to render it impossible to obtain a gas tight joint between the segments. Such, however, is not the case; as these segments come from the rolls they fit, so that the tension at which the wire is wound keeps these joints perfectly tight under the highest powder pressure developed in practice.

The prime object obtained by this segmental tube is of course that of securing the maximum toughness and elasticity of the steel by rolling the segments in this form, thereby securing the greatest possible longitudinal strength for this gun. It is demonstrable that even the circumferential power of resistance of this gun is increased, on account of the steel in this tube being rolled down and compressed to a higher limit of elastic and crushing strength before winding, and thereby enabled to take on a far higher tension without any approach to upset, which would weaken it longitudinally.

There is in all wire wrapped guns a large amount of surplus circumferential strength in the surrounding wire; no wire-wound gun, therefore, has ever burst, their weakness heretofore having been due to longitudinal weakness of the tubes, which have been pulled apart or broken after being strained beyond their elastic limit.

This segmental tube is demonstrated by mathematical calculations made by the best engineers, to have a longitudinal strength far more than double that of any gun tube ever before constructed. It hardly seems possible that this tube can fail to outlast any with which it may come in competition, and it is to be hoped that the trial board will supply from the appropriation by Congress sufficient funds to enable the inventor to build one of these peculiar tubes, that they may test its power on a scale that will determine its merits; and, if it fulfils the high promise its construction gives us, the heavy ordnance question in future may be discussed from an entirely different standpoint.

Below will be found some of the claims made by the projectors of this system; but it seems to us, that even these do not state all of the most striking features of superiority which we detect in this gun as set forth in the tables and drawings before us. One of these features consists in the uniformity with which the tension of winding is laid on from breech to muzzle, enabling it to withstand a pressure of 18 tons at the muzzle itself, a fact which opens possibilities of muzzle energy and velocity heretofore unattained in any high power rifled cannon.

By working the steel in this form several most important objects are obtained.

1st. There is no form in which anything like the same strength and toughness of the metal can be secured.

2d. There is no other way in which any approach can be had to the elasticity of the metal thus obtained.

3d. This is the only possible way by which each minute part of the whole mass can be subjected to the closest inspection and absolute test of its strength and quality.

4th. It is the only possible way by which a 20 or 30 inch gun can be constructed, having absolutely the same uniform quality, temper, toughness, strength and elasticity throughout every minute part of its entire mass, as a 6-in. or 10-in. gun would have, made in accordance with the same system.

5th. There is no other system whereby all the metal entering into the construction can be tempered and annealed with such absolute uniformity, and all defects and flaws so completely excluded.

6th. There is no other possible system whereby a gun can be made of any size, from a 6-inch to a 30-inch, that cannot be burst by the explosion of ordinary gunpowder or that can be fired so rapidly, or so many times, without destroying itself.

7th. There is no other method whereby a gun can be constructed that will stand so large a charge of powder and shot, and give the same muzzle energy and range with the same weight of gun.

8th. There is no possible system of gun construction whereby large high-power breechloading rifled cannon can be turned out of existing plants, in this country, with so slight an addition to or alteration of their present facilities and tools; or that, like this gun, can be made in any one, or all, of a dozen existing plants at the same time.

9th. By this system high-power guns, superior to any others, can be turned out, to take the place of the 4,000 obsolete smooth bore guns, now owned by the U. S., in one-half the time that is required to make high-power rifled guns in any other way.

10th. The Brown wire guns, with all their superiority, will cost rather less than more than built-up guns, and save to the Government millions in the cost of plant.

11th. This is purely an American system, which will restore to this country the prestige in heavy gun construction which was held by Americans at the close of the late war, and move Congress to make more liberal appropriations for fortifying the coast.

12th. This is the only possible system whereby steel high power guns can be made of any desired length, from 40 to 60 calibres, thereby securing greatly increased muzzle energy and range of fire, with but slightly increased cost and weight of gun.

13th. This system—owing to its sectional tube and the special elasticity and toughness of the metal of which the gun is constructed—is the only system that is adequately adapted to withstand the strain of the enormous unequal expansion and pressure caused by rapid firing.

All the above points seem to be well taken, although should lining tubes be used with this gun, of even the six and ten or twelve inch sizes, it might be found that these could be made to advantage in but one or two existing plants in this country—but even then, these plants would probably be able to turn out such tubes as fast as the other large plants could assemble and finish the completed guns, as the tubes would be the last thing to be put in after the guns were finished.

Altogether this is the most important and highly promising invention in heavy ordnance, that has been presented to the American public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The character of the articles appearing in *Scribner's Magazine* is shown by the appearance almost simultaneously of two volumes made up of contributions to this handsome monthly. One of these is "Aspects of the Earth: A Popular Account of Some Familiar Geological Phenomena; by N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University." The other, "The American Railway: Its Construction, Development, Management and Appliances." Both of these volumes are substantial octavos, and both are handsomely printed and illustrated. The Railway volume has more than 200 illustrations, and they show how much the modern art of illustration adds to the elucidation of a subject, especially one that deals, as this does, with mechanical description. A dozen railway experts unite their efforts to introduce those who travel to the experiences of those who transport. Thos. M. Cooley, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission, lifts the curtain with an interesting introduction, and displays upon the stage Thomas Curtis Clarke, C. E., who describes the building of a railway; John Bogart, N. Y. State Engineer, who recounts feats of railway engineering; and M. N. Forney, Editor Railroad and Engineering Journal, who tells about American locomotives and cars. Railway Management is the subject of General E. P. Alexander's paper; and another West Pointer, Horace Porter, discourses of Railway Passenger Travel; while a second editor, H. G. Provut, of The Railroad Gazette, explains how safety in railroad travel is secured, and the Asst. General Supt. of the N. Y. Central R.R., Theodore Voorhees, "How to feed a railway." "The railway mail service," "the railway in its business relations," "the prevention of railway strikes," "the everyday life of railroad men," and "statistics of railway structures," are the titles of half a dozen other chapters by Ex-P. M. General James, Benj. Norton, V. P. L. I. R.R.; Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale; Chas. Francis Adams, B. B. Adams, Jr., of The Railroad Gazette, and Fletcher W. Hewes, the author of Scribner's Statistical Atlas. Never before has so much interesting description concerning railroads, their development and management, been gathered into one volume. Two generations, or sixty years, have passed since the first fast locomotive sped over the trial track of the Liverpool and Manchester R.R. Within this period more progress has been made in practically promoting human intercourse than in the entire previous period since recorded history began. If we want to know where civilized Europe and America were before this time, let us consider where China now is. Probably that country exhibits the highest possible development of an immense population under the system which the railroad has superseded. Could we have accomplished even as much as they have, in holding together, in reasonable comfort and content, a population of over 300,000,000 with our railroads and telegraphs swept out of existence? Whatever may be possible to others, our civilization is certainly dependent upon these appliances of modern travel, so interestingly described in this volume. Railroads sufficient in length to span the earth more than a dozen times are now in operation, and still the tireless heralds of the new evangel—proclaimed with the sound of the steam whistle and the rattle of the railroad train—are opening the way into new regions for the feet of those who bear the good tidings of freer intercourse among men. The thirteen American colonies, clinging to the Atlantic coast and engaging in a life and death struggle with savage nature and still more savage men, could never have expanded into forty-two independent, and yet united, States, had there been no railroads on the American continent. So we may well thank the authors of this valuable volume for telling us how all this has been brought to pass.

Professor Shaler's volume would be valuable for the illustrations alone, even were they without the accompaniment of his seven interesting chapters on "the stability of the earth," "volcanoes," "caverns and cavern life," "rivers and valleys," "the instability of the atmosphere," "the forests of North America," and "the origin and nature of soils." Sixteen full-page and eighty-six smaller illustrations fittingly set forth the text of this fascinating description of our mother earth. The general impression the volume gives is that the ancients were not so far wrong in describing our globe as a living and breathing animal. Certainly, it is subject to all the conditions of growth and decay pertaining to the most active life. Since the first eddies of cosmic dust began to shape our planet until now, is a period so vast that it bewilders us in the attempt to conceive it. So we may well limit our investigations while we follow Professor Shaler in his description of the forces and changes now at work upon our planet. It is fast yielding its secrets to these patient workers in the field of cosmical research. "O, how unlike the complex ways of man is Heaven's simple, artless, Presbyterian plan," sang the good clergyman, but all minds are not so readily satisfied with the "simple" theological explanation of the purposes of the Creator. Some prefer to study Him in His works, and to those we commend Professor Shaler as a safe guide in their investigations.

Scribner's Magazine opens the new year with an excellent number for January. The first article is a handsomely illustrated description of Water Storage in the West, by Walter Gillette Bates, Mr. W. C. Brownell gives us some "Notes and Impressions" of the Paris Exposition. A. F. Jacossy has an illustrated description of Tripoli. Henry T. Finck gives us a dozen pictures of lovely Spanish belles, and discourses on this type of beauty. "Electricity in the Household," by A. E. Kennelly, is another of the electric series. "Expiration," by Octave Thanet; "In the Valley," by Harold Frederic; "The Lost Planet," (a consular experience), by John Pierson, furnish the fiction for the number, and there are several poems. The new department, "The Point of View," opens well.

Mr. Thos. S. Townsend, the industrious compiler of "The Library of National Records," has given us a taste of its quality in a volume published by A. Lovell & Co., 3 East Fourteenth street, and entitled *The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion*. The author tells us that no "single and intelligent effort" has yet been made to bring together in compact form and present concisely the brilliant record made by the State of New York during the war. He has aimed to give in this attractive volume a statement which shall show how "conspicuously honorable and glorious a part she had in the triumph of the Union." Facts scattered ordinarily through numerous volumes are here marshalled in imposing array to stimulate the pride of New Yorkers in the honorable record of their State for services to the Union. The book consists in large measure of personal references, and at the end we have a list of 1100 commissioned officers of New York regiments who gave their lives, not for "Kaiser and country," but to the nobler cause of country alone. To them the handsome volume is appropriately dedicated.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have published in a neat volume the article on *The United States, its History and Constitution*, contributed to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" by Alexander Johnston, late Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Princeton College. It is a compact description of the various stages in our growth from a handful of feeble colonies into a powerful federation of contiguous states. In his concluding sentence Prof. Johnston says: "The great American republic seems to be entering upon a new era in which it must meet and solve a new problem—the reconciliation of democracy with the modern conditions of production." A bibliography of the works treating of the various phases of the history of the United States is added to the volume. It is a *multum in parvo*. (Price, \$1.)

Everyone who appreciates humor should buy a copy of *Said in Fun*, just published by Charles Scribner and Sons; first, because it is a beautiful volume, and next because it is a loving tribute from the ablest of our workers in the artistic field, to one they loved for his gentle spirit as well as for his professional ability. Those who can lighten the burdens of life with the laugh that has no sting in it, and brings no blush of shame to the virgin cheek, are benefactors of their kind and deserve the encouragement of appreciation. Mr. Welsh was one of those whose smiles "breed the smile that lightens care, that lifts the clouds and clears the air." They have a double charm when thus set forth with dainty illustrations, handsome paper, printing and binding.

Manuel Français Anglais (sur les Reconnaissances d'après le programme ministériel du 30 Septembre, 1874), par Jules Papillon. Henri Charles-Lavaudelle, Paris. This tiny manual aims to give instruction to the officers of the French Army, in the theory and practice of reconnaissance. It is accompanied by a vocabulary, giving examples of English "as she is spoke" by an army, which evidently has never invaded England. On page 73, we are told that "the garrison begs for peace, she has obtained honorable terms, she went out of the town, drums beating and colors flying." On page 53: The Army to be billeted demands "knives," and on page 51 asks for "a cutter of hair wool and rabbit's hair." "Ist in good maintenance?" is asked of a road. Also, "how high and thick are the walls?" "It's strait" is another expression showing the straits to which this translator was reduced. A bridge is described as a "work of art." Strictly true, perhaps, for with here and there exceptions, bridges are not natural productions—bridges of noses excepted. The French spy who should undertake to disguise himself with the help of this volume would be soon wholly indifferent to the question whether or not the "line" in which he was stretched did or did not "carry very much work of art." We advise the publisher of this volume to call it in and have it retranslated.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards will publish a very striking article in the January *Century*, in which is given the first popular description of the recent extraordinary discoveries in Bubastis, Egypt. It is stated that all the monuments produced in this number are now published for the first time. One of the stones of these ruins is almost 61 centuries old. Bubastis, as old as the world itself, was considered as passing away when Olympia rose.

A. E. Kennelly, Mr. Edison's chief electrician, who has so frequently been called as an expert in important litigations, will contribute to the January *Scribner's* the sixth illustrated article in the electric series, entitled "Electricity in the Household." It is a popular discussion of the numerous devices that can be conveniently applied to every modern home where comfort is aimed at. Walter Gillette Bates discusses some of the reasons which may make it advisable that in the near future the Government should undertake the whole question of reclaiming the arid regions of the West by an immense system of artificial dams and lakes.

The Russian general who is to give an account of "The Russian Army" in *Harper's Magazine* for January considers the Russian staff as fully on a par with the renowned German staff. He presents the Tsar's empire in an altogether new light. His article is not only a notable contribution from a military point of view, but also important both in its political bearings and as an ethnographical study. The surprising incidents given to illustrate the points of the article have the air of being related by

an eye-witness—even by an important actor in them—and will whet popular curiosity to learn the authorship. T. de Thulstrup has made sixteen drawings to accompany the article.

"Nathaniel Parker Willis" is the theme of R. H. Stoddard's latest study of American authors. This paper is one of a series of critical articles which Mr. Stoddard has contributed to *Lippincott's*, and all have a peculiar value, owing to the writer's personal acquaintance with the subjects of his sketches. Willis, who has fallen into comparative obscurity, certainly enjoyed a most brilliant past, a past which Mr. Stoddard resuscitates for us in a very entertaining manner.

The articles on the Civil War, by Lord Wolseley, which were begun in the May number of the *North American Review*, and concluded in the December number of that periodical, have been comprehensively reviewed by Gen. James B. Fry, in the same magazine.

L'Almanac-Annuaire de l'Armée française, for the year 1890, has just been received. The great success obtained in previous years by this little volume is abundant proof that it supplies a want. The editor, M. Henri Charles-Lavaudelle, seems to have spared no pains to render it as complete as possible, and he has added this year many new items of general information.

THE NAVAL LABORATORY.

THE naval laboratory connected with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is again showing its uses in the chemical examination of supplies furnished to the Navy. During the last fiscal year forty-eight samples, comprising paints, oils, soap, tobacco, and so on, were examined, and thirty-nine of them were found to conform to the prescribed standards of purity and other qualities, while nine were rejected. This was a slight gain over the year preceding, when thirty out of 136 samples had to be rejected; but the full measure of good accomplished cannot be ascertained by such figures. It must be also evident that the fear of detection in their processes of adulteration will prevent some manufacturers from furnishing to the Navy any except pure articles, whereas, were there no such laboratory existing, they might run the risk of offering inferior ones. Many of these supplies, too, are furnished by contractors who purchase them of the manufacturers, and who avoid the kinds which they have once found rejected. Under a proper system the Government should have all the articles furnished to it by contract for every one of its departments chemically tested by competent and impartial officers, where such tests are practicable, although, of course, the Army and Navy principally need them. It has a great advantage in this respect over the private citizen.—*New York Sun*.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Democratic).

PROCTOR AND DAVIS.

THE reply of Mr. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, to the despatch of Mr. Shakespeare, Mayor of New Orleans, announcing the death of Jefferson Davis, was marked by good feeling and perfect taste and tact. As the late Mr. Davis did not regard himself as a citizen of the United States, there could have been no propriety in flying the War Department flag at half-mast in recognition of his death. But while this was obviously true, it was no easy task for Mr. Proctor to say so in words that should combine dignity with kindness. That his response was a model in every respect is an honor as well to his head as to his heart.

(Washington Letter in New York Tribune.)

HE THOUGHT IT WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THAT must have been a near relative of Senator Call, of whom Colonel W—, of the Engineer Corps, told me the other day. The colonel had been sent down to a certain Florida stream, the improvement of which was contemplated in one of the River and Harbor bills, with instructions to gauge its water. While engaged with his men in this operation, an old fellow came along with a cart drawn by a single ox, on which was a small quantity of wood. Halting his team as he came near he said:

"What on 'arth are them men doin' thar?"

"Well," replied the colonel, "they are trying to find out how many bucketfuls of water run down this creek in 24 hours."

The man gazed at the party in mute wonder and asked:

"Mister, are that a fact?"

"Yes," said the colonel, "that is just what they are doing."

After an earnest contemplation the man shook his head, and in grave tones replied:

"Well, mister, it do appear to me 'that that thar thing are unconstitutional."

COL. A. E. DRAKE, U. S. A., retired, never tires of telling a good story on himself. Here is a specimen: "When I was a midshipman in the Navy—long before the rebellion—I was in the mizzen top on one occasion, when the order came from the quarter deck to let go the mizzen-top-sail. The mid-dies then wore long-tailed coats, and as the halliards whizzed through the blocks, the tail of my coat fouled the running gear, and got jammed in the block. This prevented the sail coming down, and from the quarter deck: 'Mizzen-top, there!' 'Aye, aye, sir.' 'What's the matter with that canvas?'"

"The captain of the top, a seaman, you know, saw his opportunity to get one on his officer, and he yelled below:

"Mr.—the mister was in a whisper, and the rest in a bellow—'Drake's tail in the block, sir.'"

"Poor fellow, he's dead now—killed in the Service—but it was a long time before I forgave him.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE defences of Malta are to be strengthened by the establishment of a station for discharging the newly-invented Brennan torpedoes. Two stations have been established in England—one at Sheerness for the defence of the Medway, and one at the Isle of Wight for the defence of Portsmouth.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

THE BELKNAP COURT.

THE third and last session of this court met at the armory of the 71st Regiment, New York City, on Dec. 14, all the members of the court being present. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Miller on this occasion wore a new pair of epaulettes, and with the figure 12 on them. After the reading of the testimony given at the previous session, Major C. H. Chauncey, Jr., the recorder, was excused on account of sickness. The court desired to expedite matters as much as possible, and with this end in view wisely declared itself against irrelevant testimony. Col. Kopper on being cross-examined, corroborated his previous testimony, and made no mistakes either. He denied that he had any personal animosity towards Captain Belknap. The colonel did not consider the excellent showing of Co. B due to Captain Belknap's efforts, but to the general intelligence of the men. It had been published that Col. Kopper had held star chamber meetings with some of the dissatisfied members of Co. B, but this the colonel emphatically denies and says that, on the contrary, with a view of avoiding anything of a compromising nature, he has held himself aloof from gentlemen of the company, when at times he could with perfect propriety have held conversations with them; and further, has, for the same reason, left unanswered several courteous letters.

Sergeants Orsor and Cavanaugh of Co. B, when called as witnesses, both testified to the fact that Captain Belknap had called for an expression of opinion from the members, both as related to his civil and military administration, and it was generally understood by all the members that the signing of the petition was warranted by this fact. They testified that the captain understood that his men were to go into discussion regarding his military and civil fitness, and the outcome was, the entire company—with two or three exceptions—asking the captain's resignation. When the captain received the petition, it was stated, he placed his non-coms. who had signed it in arrest, and, it was averred, to intimidate the men, the result was a second petition, affirming the first and with additional names.

Ex-Colonel McAlpin and ex-Captain Place of the 71st, testified for Captain Belknap. They considered him as good an officer as there was in the regiment and thoroughly up in his duties. Ex-Adjutant Tilden, testified as to the capabilities of Captain Belknap, and thought he was a perfectly competent officer. Corporal Bogert, a witness for Capt. Belknap, stated that the captain had called for an expression of opinion, both as to his civil and military administration. Capt. Belknap read his own formal statement, which was lengthy. Among other things, it reviewed the trouble and claimed that Col. Kopper's action was due to animus. He never dreamed that Lieut.-Col. Dennison had any serious ground for complaint against his military capacity and referred to a small matter of boxing bayonets in what was termed 7th Regiment style. The captain declared he could get no satisfaction from Regimental or Brigade Headquarters, and had finally applied to General Headquarters.

After Capt. Belknap had finished reading his statement, the Court asked him if he thought he had a right to decline a proper order. Capt. Belknap replied, No. The Court asked him if he considered himself competent to decide as to whether an order should be obeyed or not, and asked him further, by what right did he attempt to assume command of his company against the orders of his colonel, and why he refused to issue ammunition to the regiment? Capt. Belknap's answers to all these questions was an acknowledgment of his erroneous course. This concluded the examinations, and the decision of the Court will be awaited with interest. Gen. Barber was fully alive to the dignity of the Court throughout its sessions.

There are other qualifications necessary in a captain than a mere knowledge of drill, tactics, etc. He must have that equipoise of manner and mind which inspires the respect of his men, an even temper, a just but inflexible method, and at all times be impressed with the idea that he owes a duty to the State, both as to the personal and professional qualifications of his men. There are very few positions where "eternal vigilance" is more desirable than in the captain of a company.

WHEN DOES DRESS PARADE BEGIN?

DURING the late tour of duty at the New York Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, the decision of the tactical inspector that guides and file closers do not come to support arms with their companies, at the command of their captains during the formation, was questioned by a number of the non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth, especially as it had been referred some time previous to camp, as well as the question of "parade rest," to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army. General Kelton's decision, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was that whenever the command parade rest is given, whether at dress parade or otherwise, it is executed by the entire command, including officers, guides and file closers, in the manner prescribed in the tactics. 2. That when the command is given on dress parade to support arms, as prescribed in paragraph 378, Tactics, the entire company, 1st sergeant, sergeants and file closers, execute the command, except the sergeant employed to mark the line, who does not take post or come to the "support" until the adjutant commands "guides post." The General also calls attention to decision, Circular 10, of 1887, H. Q. A.

This decision was not, however, satisfactory to all members of the National Guard, and under date of Sept. 24, 1889, Mr. McCoskey Butt, 7th Regt., addressed the following letter to the Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point:

"DEAR SIR: A tactical dispute has lately arisen in the National Guard of this State, as to whether guides after the command 'guides post' by the adjutant, come to a 'support arms,' or remain at a carry. One side rests its faith on the fact that, at the U. S. Military Academy, the guides, after re-

suming their position in line, come to a carry arms. The other view is sustained by decisions lately published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Under the circumstances, I should consider it a favor if you would submit the questions for official decision to proper incontrovertible authority.

"1. Whether at 'dress parade' guides or file closers come to a support arms at the command of their captain?

"2. Whether at 'dress parade' guides on resuming their position in the line, after the command 'guides post,' come to a carry or support arms.

"3. When does dress parade begin?"

This letter was referred to the commandant of West Point for views of the tactical department, and Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d U. S. Infantry, commandant, makes the following reply:

"1 and 2. The decision by the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, is as quoted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

"3. The formation of the battalion with bayonets fixed may be for a purpose other than dress parade, such as inspection or review. The first intimation given on the ground itself, that dress parade is in order, is the directing the first captain to bring his company to 'parade rest,' which marks the first point of deviation from the forms for inspection or review. It is thought that dress parade begins at the moment the adjutant gives this order to the first captain. Suppose the adjutant did not so direct the first captain, but passed down the line to present the battalion to the colonel? The adjutant's doing one or the other of these acts constitutes the first step toward the ceremony intended. Of course all this is in the supposition that the troops have not been informed what is going to be done, and that the adjutant alone knows what the commanding officer has directed."

In accordance with the above decisions and views, the guides of the 12th Regiment were correct in coming to the support arms at the order of their captain, and all the other commands not observing this rule were wrong.

MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE V. THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

THE Volunteer Service Gazette, of London, in the issue of Nov. 23, gives the results of two important rifle matches which were fired at Hythe, the details of which, says the Gazette, will doubtless prove of much interest at the present time, as affording some comparison between the shooting capabilities of the old and new arms at the fixed distances of 200, 300 and 600 yards. The teams consisted of eight on each side, all belonging to the School of Musketry Staff, and the conditions were that every man should fire with the Martini-Henry rifle and also with the Magazine rifle, seven shots at each of the three ranges, with Wimbledon targets, positions and scoring.

In the first match Major Harley's team fired first with the Martini-Henry rifle, and then with the Magazine at each distance, Lieutenant Dutton-Hunt's team commencing with the Magazine; but in the second match the order was reversed, this arrangement being made so as to make the conditions of light, etc., as fair as possible for both rifles. The awards on the Magazine rifles were fixed at 200 yards to enable the men to use the lowest or "fixed" sight, which is true for 300 yards when the words are not fixed, and about true for 200 yards when they are fixed. In considering the results it must be borne in mind that the competitors had had, comparatively speaking, very little previous experience in shooting with the new rifle, and that the new "Lewes" sights, without doubt, require a considerable amount of practice before one becomes quite accustomed to using them correctly; further the Magazine rifle is sighted to shoot a "Nitro" powder, but as this particular powder has not yet been finally adopted, a compressed black powder is being used as a temporary measure, and this does not give such good results, more elevation being required at the longer ranges. The light failed on both days during the shooting at 600 yards, but notwithstanding this, the shooting was very good. The highest individual scores were two 98's made in the second match by Captain Bagnall and Lieut. Dutton-Hunt, made up by the former with 33, 35 and 30, and by the latter with 32, 34 and 32 at the three distances; both these scores were made with the Martini-Henry rifle, and it may be noticed that 98 has never been beaten in a School of Musketry match on the Hythe ranges. The highest score with the Magazine rifle was 97, made by Q.-M.-S.-1. Hills, also in the second match, with 31, 33 and 33. It may be mentioned that all the officers and non-commissioned officers who belong to corps forming part of the First Army Corps, and who are undergoing the present course at Hythe, are armed with the new rifle, as also are all the officers at the temporary Musketry School at Aldershot.

The following are the aggregate scores of each side:

First Match (Nov. 11).—Maj. Harley's team: Martini-Henry rifle, 685 points; Magazine rifle, 671 points—Total, 1,356 points. Lieut. Dutton-Hunt's team: Martini-Henry rifle, 690 points; Magazine rifle, 644 points—Total, 1,336 points.

Result of Match—A tie, with 1,356 points for each side, and 38 points in favor of Martini-Henry rifle.

	Martini-Henry.	Magazine.
Major Harley's side.....	685	671
Lieut. Dutton-Hunt's side.....	690	644
	1,355	1,317

The second match was shot Nov. 14, and resulted as follows: Major Harley's team—With Martini-Henry rifle, 692 points; Magazine rifle, 680 points—Total, 1,372 points. Lieut. Dutton-Hunt's team—Martini-Henry rifle, 724 points; Magazine rifle, 649 points—Total, 1,373 points.

Result of Match: Major Harley's side won by 8 points, and 78 points in favor of the Martini-Henry rifle.

	Martini-Henry.	Magazine.
Major Harley's side.....	692	680
Lieut. Dutton-Hunt's side.....	724	649
	1,416	1,338

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

At the 7th Regiment armory Dec. 14 the first competition of the Armory Omnibus Match, took place. The conditions of the shoot are: seven shots standing and seven lying down. There are 10 prizes, but no prize is given to a score of less than 50 points. The scores were very good. There were 109 entries. The prize winners were as follows: Sergt. E. R. Richards, Co. D, 64; Pvt. C. B. Strong, Co. K, 61; Pvt. J. M. Mos, Co. G, 64; Pvt. E. P. Sands, Co. B, 63; Pvt. W. H. Clark, Co. I, 62; Pvt. F. M. Pederson, Co. F, 63; Pvt. G. McKean, Co. E, 61; Pvt. E. P. Jenkins, Co. A, 59; Pvt. C. Butler, 2d Co. F, 59, and Pvt. J. H. W. Strong, Co. K, 59. The second match will be decided April 5.

Considerable commotion and newspaper talk has been raised regarding a little trouble existing between two officers in Co. D. The facts in the case are that Lt. Thomas A. Patterson has accused Capt. Austin E. Allen, of having after the drill on Dec. 9 opened the locker in which he (Lieut. Patterson) kept his uniform, and of having extracted from a pocket in the lieutenant's coat certain letters and papers belonging to the lieutenant. Capt. Allen does not deny that he opened the locker in question with a pass key which, he says, he had a perfect right to carry, and that several members of Co. D stood by and saw the alleged burglary. Capt. Allen says the occurrence was an interesting event. The lieutenant asserts that he opened the locker to obtain a work on tactics which he (the captain) had some time before loaned to the lieutenant and which he and his comrades desired that evening to consult. It is unfortunate that the affair could not have been amicably settled. But this is now said to be out of the question, and the result, it is thought, will be a court-martial. The papers in the case have been referred to Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald.

At the monthly meeting of Co. G, Capt. J. C. Abrams, held on Dec. 13, Corp. Jas. W. B. Rockwell was appointed sergeant. The Entertainment Committee have planned to give a series of entertainments during the winter, and notably the annual reception, Feb. 22. The company is now being drilled by bugle calls, and is making good progress.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

The joint Athletic meeting of Co. K, Captain C. H. Luskomb, and the Acorn Athletic Club, which takes place at the armory on Dec. 28, promises to be an interesting event.

The members of the regiment are discussing the question of the adoption of a distinctive dress uniform. A committee has been appointed to recommend a design to the consideration of the regiment. Col. Austen is the chairman of the committee, which consists of the commanding officer of each company and three privates from each company. The general opinion seems to be, said a prominent member of the regiment, in favor of the old gray uniform, although that of Troy Citizens Corps has been mentioned.

Co. H, Captain W. H. A. Cochran, will probably hold an athletic tournament in conjunction with the Nauticus Boat Club early in February. The date has not been definitely fixed, but the evening of Feb. 5, will, it is thought, be selected.

Quiet a little breeze was manifest in Co. C, formerly under command of Captain French, who was, it is said, in view of his unpopularity in the company, appointed 1. H. P.

For the past two months all the drilling of Co. C, has been done by Col. Austen, and the 1st lieutenant has been relegated to the rear rank on these occasions. After Captain French became Inspector of Rifle practice, an inventory was taken of the company's uniforms, etc., on hand, and it is alleged, a number of overcoats were missing and many uniforms were incomplete. This gave great dissatisfaction to Col. Austen, and he properly ordered that all the uniforms of Co. C, should be turned in to the quartermaster of the regiment, so that an exact knowledge of how matters stood could be obtained. The main cause of the outburst of dissatisfaction was, it is said, the ordering of the men one evening to drill in their civilian clothes, which, it is further stated the members refused to do. The company is badly in need of a good commanding officer. Col. Austen has directed that the regiment report at the armory, in its uniform, for drill and instruction, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Company quarters, lockers, uniforms, etc., will be inspected by the brigade inspector. Lockers must be uniformly dressed and all articles of uniform and equipment, not worn (except haversacks and canteens,) must be placed therein.

The regiment will report in dress uniform on Monday, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., for review and presentation of marksmen's badges.

The companies of the regiment will assemble as follows: Cos. A and B, Monday, Jan. 6; Cos. D and F, Tuesday, Jan. 7; Cos. H and K, Wednesday, Jan. 8; Cos. C and G, Thursday, Jan. 9; Cos. E and I, Friday, Jan. 10, for instruction in guard mount and guard duty. Cos. A, B, D, and F, Monday, Jan. 21, Tuesday, Jan. 28; Cos. C, H, and K, Wednesday, Jan. 22, Thursday, Jan. 29; Cos. E, G, and I, Thursday, Jan. 23, Friday, Jan. 31, for instruction in the school of the battalion. Fatigue uniform. Assembly at 8 P. M.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding is detailed as instructor on all occasions of duty ordered for guard mount or guard instruction during the present drill season.

Major Richard P. Morie is detailed to supervise all drills ordered for position and aiming drill and all regimental duty in connection with rifle practice, including the control and management of the rifle gallery.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE new armory of the 22d N. Y. is being rapidly completed, and according to the architect, Capt. J. P. Leo, everything is done up to schedule, and at this rate the regiment will be in possession of their new edifice by May 1, 1890. The side and rear walls and roof are all completed, and the front work is nearly so. The inside work will be prosecuted with vigor.

The arrangements for the ball of the regiment, which takes place on Thursday, Jan. 18, in the Metropolitan Opera House, indicate that this will be one of the most brilliant balls to be held in the opera house this winter. Many well-known officers and civilians will be present from this and other States. The famous Gilmore will furnish the music. Tickets may be obtained from any member of the regiment; only a limited number of tickets have been printed, and as no more will be issued there will be none of the crowding that so often makes attendance at a public ball uncomfortable.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 27.—Christmas reception, 23d N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 28.—Joint athletic games Co. K, 13th N. Y., and Acorn A. C., at armory.
Dec. 30.—Review and presentation of marksmen's badges, 13th N. Y.
Jan. 2.—Review and ball of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Wendel.
Jan. 14.—National Guard Convention at Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 15.—Ball of 23d Regt., N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.
Jan. 22.—Reception of Co. K, 13th N. Y., at Adelphia Hall.
Jan. 23.—Old Guard ball, N. Y.
Feb. 22.—Annual ball and review of 2d Battery at armory.
Feb. 22.—Annual reception Co. G, 13th N. Y.
March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 1st N. Y., and American A. C.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE seventh annual session of the Illinois National Guard Association convened in the Senate chamber Dec. 4. Among the officers present were: Brig. General J. N. Reece, president of the association; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Bell, inspector rifle practice 2d Brigade; Major J. J. Brinkerhoff, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. Montgomery Rice, brigade inspector of rifle practice; Col. C. R. E. Koch, Chicago, com-

manding 1st Inf.; Col. J. H. Barkley, commanding 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Culver, 5th Inf.; Captain John W. Black, adjutant 5th Infantry; Capt. L. L. Souther, 8th Inf.; Captain Tripp, 5th Inf.; Lieut. George Parkhurst, Quince; Major F. T. Wells, 5th Inf.; Deacon: Major Geo. V. Lauman, 1st Inf., Chicago; Col. F. L. Matthews, surgeon general; Major A. J. Bradford, 4th Inf.; Col. Zeigfeldt, inspector rifle practice 2d Brigade; Lieut. Lovejoy, aide-de-camp to Gen. FitzSimons; Maj. B. B. Griffith, surgeon; Lieut. John McCreery, quartermaster 5th Inf.; Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook's staff, and Capt. Gaines Lawson, U. S. A.

The association was called to order by the chairman, Brigadier General Reece, at 10.30 o'clock. After some routine business had been concluded, Col. Rice introduced an amendment to the constitution to the effect that officers of the U. S. Army who had shown special interest in the National Guard should be made honorary members of the association. The amendment was adopted, and Major Gen. Crook, Capt. Philip Reade, 1st Lieut. L. V. W. Kennon, L. D. Green, and Capt. Gaines Lawson, U. S. Army, were elected honorary members.

Surgeon General F. L. Matthews read a very interesting and practical paper on "The adoption of the Hospital Corps system of the U. S. Army by the Illinois National Guard."

He was followed by Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., with a timely talk upon "target practice," in which he gave the results of his observations at several State encampments during the past year, and offered many sensible suggestions.

In the evening the local members of the Illinois National Guard gave a pleasant informal banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel to the visiting military and State officers, and a most enjoyable time ensued. The next day, Dec. 5, the members visited the Lincoln Home, after which they proceeded to the State House, where a number of interesting papers were read, among them one by Capt. H. B. Crooker on the relations between the tax-payers and the National Guard.

The meeting concluded in the evening with an informal reception tendered by Governor and Mrs. Fifer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GEN. SAMUEL DALTON, Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, in his annual report for 1889, says: "All the commands of the militia were, during the winter and spring, thoroughly inspected, at which the State property was found to be well cared for generally, and, with due allowance for wear, in good condition. A majority of the commands were in good condition."

"It is the experience of this department that the weakness of many companies is due to poor or neglectful officers, and this fact is apparently recognized by regimental commanders, who have, in some instances, requested that such commanders be ordered before the Board of Examiners. The right to make such request being sanctioned by law, should be taken advantage of freely for the improvement of the service, and should not be confined to officers of the line."

"A uniform system for the instruction of recruits should be established and strictly adhered to; no recruit should be allowed to drill or parade in the ranks of his company until fully instructed in the manual and properly 'set up,' as one uninstructed and ungainly soldier will mar the appearance of an entire company otherwise good. The importance of this is obvious."

In referring to the encampment of troops, Gen. Dalton says:

"Guard duty, as a rule, has not properly advanced, owing, it is believed, to the lack of instruction whatever."

"I have again to call attention to the remissness and neglect on the part of lieutenants in this duty, with the suggestion that at the encampments of the coming year such officers of infantry be placed under arrest and competent and painstaking officers detailed in their stead. Much depends upon the character of the Guard in actual service, for which this instruction is preparatory."

"The ambulance corps service at camp was well performed, and demonstrated fully its usefulness."

"The performance of the signal corps was all that could be expected from its limited opportunity and appliances, and should be supplied by the United States with modern 'kits' (the only source from whence they may be obtained), and brought to a higher standard, or else merged into the ambulance corps, where more effective service may be rendered."

Gen. Dalton praises the showing made by the troops in the annual drills, and says:

"The present manner of assembling the troops in the different sections of the State still commends itself and should be continued. Its practical results are manifest in the rapidity with which the various arms of the Service embark and disembark on boats and trains, infantry, cavalry, and the light batteries as well, and all in a quiet and orderly manner, the deportment of the troops being especially commendable."

"The average of attendance for all duties during the year is 88 1/2 per cent."

"From the tables of attendance it would appear that there is more objection on the part of employers to military service in the fall of the year, doubtless due to the fact that vacations are allowed in the season of the encampments, which are taken advantage of by the soldier to be present with his company, showing no reluctance on his part to perform his full duty. It is not deemed desirable, however, to change the time for holding these drills, but it is important that business men should realize the necessity for their co-operation in a system which has been devised and maintained for the protection of all."

"The Board of Examiners, M. V. M., has done much to improve the Service by the care exercised in the examination of the officers which come to it through their hands. With good officers and earnest work success is assured."

"The duty performed by the assistant inspectors-general of this department and by Maj. Sanger, 1st Brigade, and Capt. Thompson, 2d Brigade, is highly commended."

Col. Horace T. Rockwell, inspector-general of

rifle practice, in his annual report, submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for 1889, in referring to the State rifle matches, says:

"The average of the shooting was better than in any previous year."

He compliments the State rifle team, captained by Maj. Frost, on its several victories. In speaking of the present rifle system Col. Rockwell says:

"I believe the time has come when the State should require the duty, and that if, in enforcing the requirement it becomes necessary to slightly increase expenditures, the outlay will be more than repaid. The esprit de corps which has induced some of our organizations to voluntarily make considerable outlays beyond the allowances of the State cannot be relied on throughout the force; nor can it be expected that those who have heretofore done so will still continuously maintain their high standard at a large pecuniary cost to themselves."

"I recommend:

1. That all organizations equipped with small arms be required to parade by companies (or battalions, when practicable) on two days in each year, for rifle practice, and be allowed compensation at the rate of \$1 per man for each day's duty; also that organizations be permitted two other days for voluntary practice (and qualification), with allowance for actual transportation.

"2. That on all assigned dates, inspectors, or other officers detailed, be present to supervise and verify the work, pay and transportation to be allowed."

"3. The above allowances to supersede any issues of, or allowances for, ammunition."

"4. That armory practice with ball cartridge be discontinued as a requirement."

"5. That, with a view to facilitate as to convenience of ranges, and to simplify with respect to badges, our present requirements for qualification be revised."

"These recommendations involve some radical innovations. I do not enlarge upon the advantages to be gained, as I think they will be apparent to all who have an intelligent understanding of the subject."

VARIOUS.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Benson, 47th N. Y., was forwarded to general headquarters Dec. 16.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. McLeer, 31 N. Y. Brigade, who has been confined to his home for some weeks through illness, it is said, is now improving, although not yet able to go out.

1st Lieut. W. M. Despard, Co. G, 23d N. Y., passed the brigade examining board on Dec. 16.

J. B. Little was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant Co. A, 47th N. Y. on Dec. 16. Col. Gayler presided.

Capt. George C. Fox, Co. F, 74th N. Y., has been elected major of the regiment.

In recognition of the excellent work of the Massachusetts State Team at Creedmoor in 1889, which retained for Massachusetts both the Hilton and Interstate Trophies, it is ordered that medals be given to the members of the team who served for the first time, and to the remainder an "1889" bar for the medals heretofore given.

The Veteran Association of the 9th N. Y. have elected the following officers for the coming year: Geo. A. Hussey, Commander; Jos. P. Hallock, Vice Commander; Toos. L. Hanna, Junior Commander; Dr. S. W. Roof, Surgeon; A. C. Roe, Chaplain; Jas. Slater, Quartermaster, and H. B. Russ, Adjutant.

There will be no military ceremony at the coming Christmas reception of the 23d Regiment on Dec. 27. It is to be a social affair solely and that of the elite of Brooklyn. A short promenade concert will precede the reception proper. The band will be augmented in numbers and the music will be of the highest order of excellence. Tickets can be had from members of the regiment only.

The athletic games of the 9th N. Y., given at their armory on the evening of Dec. 13, were very interesting and by far the best set of games yet given by the organization. Among the interesting events was the breaking of the record in the three-legged race of 50 yards by Messrs. Busse and Jacquelin of the 7th N. Y.

Major J. G. Eddy, 47th N. Y., will probably be elected to fill the position of Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment vice Benson, resigned. The two officers prominently mentioned for the position of major after Major Eddy's presumed promotion are Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., and Adj. W. H. Hubbell—both excellent officers.

Capt. Gallup and a detachment of the 1st Brigade, N. Y. Signal Corps, visited the 2d Brigade Signal Corps on the evening of Dec. 14 and the two bodies of men participated in a joint drill in the armory of the 3d Battery. The early part of the evening was devoted to signaling. Eight stations were formed and messages were sent from one to the other. After the signaling the men were put through marching movements under the command of Capt. Gallup and did themselves credit. Capt. Fred. T. Leigh, of the 2d Brigade Corps, took his guests and his own command to the rooms of the corps at brigade headquarters in the Hall of Records and treated them to refreshments of a varied character.

Capt. Walter Scott, 3d Sep. Co. of Oneonta, N. Y., is familiarizing his company with commands by the bugle. The drills are well attended, and prominent people of the town are often interested onlookers.

The recent opinion of Judge Advocate General Bartlett, of New York, against company delinquency courts imposing fines for non-attendance at drills ought to result in a great deal of good. Some of the fines inflicted by the company courts have been very small. If a delinquent knows he will have to face a regimental court, and stand a chance of being fined from \$1 to \$5 for being absent from a company drill, a better attendance in many cases will be the inevitable result.

Col. H. Dowd, 12th N. Y., in Regimental Order No. 52, directs that, to comply with the decision of the Judge Advocate General, commanding officers of companies will hereafter, on the last day of each month, make returns to Regt. headquarters of all men absent from company drill without leave during that month.

Military matters in Tacoma, Washington are still lively. The Washington Rifles have made application for admission to the National Guard. They have forty names on their roster. Their officers are: Captain, Will L. Visscher; 1st Lieutenant, J. E. Buckley; 2d Lieutenant, C. B. Stackpole. Lt. C. M. Ridden, late of the Kentucky National Guard, is going to offer a gold medal for the best drilled National Guardsman in Tacoma. Capt. Fife, of the Tacoma Guard, has received some pictures of his company taken while in camp at Olympia. The photograph was taken with a background of tall fir trees, and does full justice to that handsome body of big men. The military lever is not confined to Tacoma or Pierce County, as companies are being organized at Olympia, Slaughter, Onalaska, and in almost every town or any size in the State.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the eighth annual convention of officers of the Wisconsin N. G., held at Madison Jan. 23 and 24, 1889. The papers read at the convention were as follows: Rifle Practice and the Rifle Range, by Capt. George Grauman. Military Training of College Students and Its Interest to the National Guard, by Col. James A. Cole. A Word for the Man in Lane, by Capt. Albert E. Ayer. Non-Commissioned Officers, by Colonel Theodore W. Goldin. The March of Company C, Second

Infantry, by Capt. Chas. A. Born. Breech-Loading Military Rifles, by Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A. How the Problem of the Development of Small Arms began in America in 1862, by Lt. Philip Reade, U. S. A. America Invents Rifles, England Adopts Them, by Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A. Conclusion of Address, by Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A. The papers were very interesting.

The annual reception of Co. C, 14th N. Y., Capt. G. Lloyd, held at the armory on Dec. 16, was a very enjoyable affair. The music was furnished by the regimental band under Contorno.

Brig.-Gen. D. S. Steele, commanding the 1st Brigade, N. G., S. N. J., last week ordered the elections for certain officers in the 1st and 3d Battalions. On Dec. 12 Major S. V. S. Muzzy was unanimously elected Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Battalion and Capt. John R. Beam was elected major. Gen. Steele, it is stated, hopes the coming Legislature will vote to levy a State tax, to meet the present deficiency in the State Treasury of between \$300,000 and \$500,000. The policy of making the railroads pay all the expenses of the State may be carried too far, and he thinks a State tax of one-quarter of a mill, which would raise all the money needed, in addition to the existing railroad taxes, would not be felt by the people at large. With such a tax it would be a simple matter to provide the necessary armories for the proper accommodation of the several regiments, and in that case he would favor beginning work at once on the armories in Jersey City and Paterson.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Move On.—The 3d Infantry has been in the Department of Dakota over 12 years.

M. H.—If the widow has not married again, she would seem to be entitled to the pension.

Reader asks as to settlement of recruits' clothing accounts. Ans.—See answer to C. L. in JOURNAL of Oct. 19, 1889, page 151.

Lineal.—The senior first lieutenant of the Army is Frank Thorp of the 5th Artillery, date of commission as such, June 6, 1867.

F. W. C.—Regulations giving all particulars concerning examinations for admission to Military and Naval Academies were mailed you Dec. 17.

T. D. asks: Does the State pay for use of horses for Troop A, N. G., S. N. Y. Ans.—No. Every member of the troop has to furnish his horse, either owning or hiring.

Dubious.—See Par. 423, A. R., 1889, which directs that "officers or enlisted men passing the colors will give the prescribed salute whether with or without arms."

H. K. K.—Milwaukee is in 4th Wisconsin district. The present cadet at West Point will graduate in 1891. Grand Rapids is in 5th Mich. Present cadet at West Point will graduate 1891.

E. D. P. O.—Paymasters' clerks in the Navy are selected by paymasters and appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. They receive from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum, according to rate of vessel and size of Navy-yard stations.

A. H.—The bill introduced by Senator Dolph was to reduce the length of retirement for service from 30 to 25 years. In the notice of it in JOURNAL of Dec. 7 the figure 2 dropped out in the printing office, making it 5 years instead of 25 years.

A. B. C.—It is not customary to employ pages in House of Representatives who are over 15 years of age, but it is size rather than age that governs. Small, alert youngsters, with good influence, are the ones that get their places. Pages do not wear uniforms.

Cadet.—It is now expected that in about two months the Tactical Board will complete its work, but it will be several months before the new tactics can be issued. It is not known in Washington what the board has recommended in regard to sergeants carrying sword.

H. W. A.—Is there any likelihood of Congress passing a law this winter giving the President ten appointments at large to West Point every year, as suggested by the Board of Visitors this year? Ans.—No move has yet been made in this direction beyond the recommendations of the board. We presume a bill will be introduced for the purpose, but at this early stage of the session cannot predict with any degree of certainty what its chances of passage are.

Bugler says: Does the recent order relative to the abolition of the formation of troops at tattoo extend to the field musicians as well as to the other enlisted men—viz: excusing them from attending tattoo. Here the trumpeters attend tattoo just as before the order. "First call" sounded at 9 P. M., and "tattoo" at 9:15 P. M., and all buglers not on pass are required to attend it. Is it not the proper thing for the bugler of the guard to sound these calls just as he does any others? Ans.—The practice now instituted at several posts, and we think the proper one, is for the bugler of the guard to sound the calls in question, thus giving the buglers not on duty the same privileges as their comrades.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held Dec. 17, the following were balloted for: Capt. G. C. Remy, U. S. Navy; Major P. H. Baudache, U. S. A.; Capt. J. W. Smith, U. S. V.; J. DeBarth Short, eldest son of the late Asst. Surg. J. C. Short, U. S. A.; Wm. Simcoe Heger, eldest son of Col. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., and Lieut. Harry Dudley Humphrey, 2d N. Y. Infantry, eldest son of Capt. C. H. Humphrey, U. S. V.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by U. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of December 10:

Jas. H. Livingston, Belleville, Ohio, railway torpedo.

Jean Canet, Paris, France, apparatus for facilitating the loading of guns.

A. Von Buonaccosiddi, Vienna, Austria, firing mechanism for torpedoes.

R. Forward, Cincinnati, Ohio, feathering paddle wheel.

W. Luth, Newport, R. I., lifeboat.

All bearing date of Dec. 17:

Andrew J. Weigand, Washington, D. C., firing attachment for breech-loading guns.

John F. A. Munn, Dayton, Ky., explosive compound.

W. E. Liardet, Cambria, New South Wales, manufacture of explosives.

Henry B. Gorton, Friendship, N. Y., gun.

Edward A. Franklin, Brenham, Texas, cartridge crimper.

Chas. Foeul, Philadelphia, Pa., firearm.

Chas. E. Sueder, Baltimore, Md., breech-loading magazine firearm.

Samuel M. Kellinger, Mantoloking, N. J., reefing apparatus for sails.

Joseph H. Ricker, Lock Haven, Pa., sectional boiler.

COMMANDER MAGNAGHI, of the Italian Navy, has made soundings in the Mediterranean, between the islands of Maira and Candia, which yield a maximum depth of 13,556 feet. Heretofore the deepest part of the Mediterranean was believed to be between Sicily, Sardinia, and the African coast, where a depth was found of 10,600 feet.

REVENUE MARINE.

The action of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the Northwest and along the Atlantic seaboard, relative to the proposed strengthening of the naval establishment through the measures now before Congress, has been followed by the strong support of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C.

The Board of Trade of Erie, Pa., on Dec. 13 recommended that the U. S. Revenue Marine be transferred to the regular naval establishment, in conformity with the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Chandler.

The selection of Capt. L. G. Shepard, commanding the revenue cutter Rush, stationed at San Francisco, as chief of the Revenue Marine Service, should please the officers of the service. Capt. Shepard has been in the Revenue Marine Service for about 25 years. He is regarded as a most efficient officer. Capt. Shepard hails from Dorchester, Mass., and is about 50 years old. He went to sea when quite young, obtaining his first nautical experience on sailing ships plying between Boston and other ports. On Sept. 18, 1865, he was commissioned a 3d lieutenant and stationed at Norfolk on the revenue cutter *Meosquin*. He was made 1st lieutenant on July 21, 1870, and afterwards commanded the revenue cutters Guthrie at Baltimore and Washington at New York, as well as serving on the U. S. Grant, New York's favorite cruiser. On March 14, 1878, he was ranked a captain and placed in command of the revenue cutter *McLane* at Galveston, Texas. He commanded the revenue training bark Chase at New Bedford, Mass., for three years, and he made three cruises in her to European waters. He was ordered to the Pacific coast in May, 1887. During his three cruises to the Behring Sea he has several times been obliged to deal with difficult matters. He has also served on various important boards at Washington.

According to the annual statement recently submitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury the expenditures for the Revenue Cutter Service for the past fiscal year were as follows:

Pay of officers.....	\$334,954 58
Pay of cadets.....	2,000 00
Pay of pilots.....	28,123 07
Rations of officers.....	18,625 70
Pay of crews.....	232,787 25
Rations of crews.....	50,131 96
Fuel.....	68,474 23
Repairs and outfit.....	150,119 14
Ship chandlery.....	41,260 46
Travelling expenses.....	6,109 17
Commutation of quarters.....	9,088 35
Contingent expenses.....	6,121 43

Total.....\$945,858 34

Engineer C. W. Beckwith, attached to the U. S. Revenue Cutter Samuel Dexter, at Newport, R. I., died very unexpectedly there on Dec. 19 1889.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, Lieut. W. E. Feilding, Elizabeth City, N. C.
 Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco.
 Bibb, out of commission, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Boutwell, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
 Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass.
 Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
 Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, Astoria, Or.
 Crawford, out of commission, Baltimore, Md.
 Cozz, Lieut. John Hiram, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
 Dallas, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Portland, Me.
 Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Newport, R. I.
 Dix, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg, Galveston, Texas.
 Discover, Engineer Philip Littig, Savannah, Ga.
 Ewing, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
 Escudenn, out of commission, Detroit, Mich.
 Forward, out of commission, Bag, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gallatin, Capt. L. N. Keene, comdg, Boston, Mass.
 Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, New York.
 Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
 Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hamlin, 1st Lt. W. H. Haad, comdg, Boston, Mass.
 Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
 Johnson, out of commission, Milwaukee, Wis.
 McLane, Capt. F. M. Munger, comdg, Key West, Fla.
 Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Toner, comdg, New York.
 Merrill, 1st Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
 Penrose, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morrisey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
 Perry, out of commission, Erie, Pa.
 Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.
 Smith, Lt. E. C. Chaytor, comdg, New Orleans, La.
 Stevens, out of commission, Baltimore, Md.
 Seward, Capt. J. A. Stamm, comdg, Sheldonsborough, Mass.
 P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 Search, 2d Asst. Eng. Willis Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.
 Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
 Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg, Eastport, Me.
 Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Pt. Townsend, W. T.
 Washington, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg, New York.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

C. M. Thomas, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.
 S. M. Ackley, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 Lt. Robt. T. Jasper, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 Ensign E. A. Anderson, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
 G. A. Deering, Paymr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS.

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding; Ensigns H. A. Bispham, S. M. Strite, R. D. Dale, L. C. Bergette, P. A. Surgeon John M. Steele, Asst. Engr. E. H. Scribner. Address Baltimore, Md.
 Steamer G. S. Blake, Lieutenant C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., commanding; Ensigns Harry Kimmell, C. S. Stanworth, J. E. Shindel, P. Andrews, C. M. Stone, Asst. Surg. Thos. Owens, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Key West, Fla.
 Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Ensigns R. O. Butler, Joseph Strauss, P. H. Jenkins, M. L. Bristol, Asst. Surg. P. H. Bryant. Address Oakland, Cal.
 Steamer Hester, Lieut. Daniel Deleahanty, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant C. A. Gore, Ensigns J. P. McGuinness, W. L. Dodd, S. R. Hurlbut, E. Moale, Jr., P. A. Surg. N. H. Drake. Address Monterey, Cal.
 Steamer M'Arthur, Lieut. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe, W. H. G. Bullard, P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Steamer Patterson, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lt. E. J. Dora, Ensigns A. N. Wood, A. C. Almy, A. M. Beecher, D. McDonald, G. O. Slocum, W. H. Foust, P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy, P. A. Engineer Geo. D. Strickland. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. A. L. Hall, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns John F. Luby, F. H. Brown, Thos. Washington. Address New Orleans, La.
 Schooner Earnest, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, U. S. N., comdg. Ensign F. K. Hill. Address Port Townsend, Wash. Terr.
 Schooner Engle, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign E. B. Durell. Address Navy Yard, New York City.
 Schooner Ready, Ensign J. C. Drake, U. S. N., comdg. Address Brunswick, Ga.

ABNER NASH, a veteran of the War of 1812, and one hundred years old, died at Harrington, Me., Dec. 17.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND PURCHASING PAY OFFICERS AT NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth—G. S., Pay Insp. J. A. Smith, G. S.; Pay Insp. Geo. A. Lyon.
 Boston—Pay Dir. R. Parks, G. S.; Pay Dir. E. May, P. P. O.
 New York—Pay Insp. J. E. Toifree, G. S.; Pay Insp. E. Stewart, P. P. O.
 Philadelphia—Paymr. G. N. Hendee, G. S.; Pay Insp. Geo. Cochran, P. P. O.
 Baltimore—Pay Insp. A. J. Pritchard, P. P. O.
 Washington—Paymr. R. W. Allen, G. S.; Pay Dir. G. E. Thornton, P. P. O.
 Norfolk—Pay Dir. C. H. Eldredge, G. S.; Pay Dir. R. Washington, P. P. O.
 San Francisco—Pay Dir. W. W. Williams, G. S.; Paymr. W. Goldsborough, P. P. O.
 New London—P. A. Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, G. S. and P. P. O.
 Key West—P. A. Paymr. H. R. Smith, G. S. and P. P. O.
 Pensacola—Paymr. H. T. Skelding, G. S. and P. P. O.
 Newport—P. A. Paymr. T. J. Cowie, G. S. and P. P. O.
 Annapolis—Pay Insp. J. H. Stevenson, G. S.; Pay Insp. A. J. Pritchard, P. P. O.; office, Baltimore, Md.

NAVY-YARDS, SHORE STATIONS AND RECEIVING-SHIPS.

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—Commo. J. S. Skerrett commanding. No receiving ship.
 Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—Commo. W. P. McCann commanding. Receiving ship *Wabash*, Capt. C. C. Carpenter.
 Navy-yard, New York—Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, comdt.; R. S. Vermont, Capt. L. A. Boardlee.
 Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.—Capt. H. B. Seely commanding. R. S. *Louis*, Capt. W. W. Wichard.
 Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.—Capt. R. W. Meade commanding. R. S. *Dale*, Comdr. Yates Stirling.
 Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.—Commo. Geo. Brown commanding. R. S. *Franklin*, Capt. A. P. Cooke.
 Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.—Comdr. C. L. Huntington commanding. No receiving ship.
 Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Commo. A. E. K. Beahm commanding. R. S. *Independence*, Capt. J. W. Philip.
 Newport, R. I., Torpedo Station—Comdr. T. F. Jewell in charge. Naval Training Station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, R. I. U. S. receiving ship *New Hampshire* (for naval apprentices), Comdr. F. J. Higginson comdg.
 Naval Station, New London, Conn.—Capt. Byron Wilson commanding. No receiving ship.
 Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.—Lieut. Charles H. Lyman commanding. No receiving ship.
 Naval Station, Key West, Fla.—Comdr. John K. Winn commanding. No receiving ship.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Russia has just celebrated, by a commemorative meeting, the five-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of artillery into the Empire of the Czar, by Dimitry Donskoi.

The largest guns hitherto made in Sweden have recently been ordered by the Swedish Government for the new ironclad *Gota* at the Bofors Works. A specimen of these 15-centimetre guns, weighing rather more than 5 tons (5,250 kilos), has already been fairly tested, 250 shots having been fired with it. Of these shots 200 were fired with a charge about the same as the one intended to be the maximum regulation charge, and 50 shots were fired with charges, which gave about 200 additional atmospheres gas pressure. After this test the gun was found to be in a perfectly satisfactory and unaltered state, with exception of the powder chamber and the barrel, the front part of the former and the base of the rifled portion being not inconsiderably burnt. The test was, however, considered satisfactory.—*Engineering*.

The *Scientific American* says: "The Spanish Government, determined to emancipate the country from its dependence upon foreign nations for its munitions of war, has of late years displayed great enterprise in the establishment of works for the building of warships and cannon. At Trubia the government has erected an immense concern for the production of heavy guns, and is now about to put in Siemens furnaces for the casting of high grade steel for new ordnance. Among the guns lately turned out at Trubia are four which form part of the armament of the new Spanish steel cruiser *Pelayo*. Of these two are 49-ton 13-inch guns and two are 11 inches. One of the 49 ton guns was lately proved. The projectile used was of steel, weight 960 pounds, fired with a charge of 440 pounds prismatic powder, which gave an initial velocity of about 2,000 feet per second and a pressure near 20,000 pounds per square inch. The guns are built on the Hortoria system. The penetrating power at short range is 32 inches of wrought iron. Length of gun about 40 feet.

Capt. Palliser has written to the press correcting the announcement that the French and Germans are about to change their steel guns for gun-metal guns. He believes that the Germans are about to give up powder bags, substituting "fixed ammunition," which means a solid-drawn copper case containing the powder, with the projectile fixed in iron.

Amazing results are reported with the Lebel rifle, adopted by the French Army. In the experiments recently carried out at Marseilles, the extreme range of 200 yards was selected, and the targets consisted of sacks of flour, metal plates, wood, and a dead horse. The fact that the bullet entered the horse at one end and emerged at the other seems to have tickled the fancy of those present immensely.

A Frenchman (M. Biennault) is said to have found the means of replacing a metal shell of cartridges by one of a vegetable composition, which will be entirely consumed in firing. This cartridge scarcely weighs one-half of a metal cartridge, the price is considerably less, and M. Biennault has a contrivance, which may be easily affixed to every gun, at small expense, and which would give to his vegetable shell the same advantage as possessed by those now in use in closing the breech.

The *Engineer* presents an argument for the use of copper lining for the bore of guns. But, it says, "such a gun could not be rifled, at least we fail to see how sufficient stubbornness could be imparted to the grooves. But although copper would itself be too soft, it does not follow that its alloys would be; and our proposal is simply that a steel gun should be made and fitted with a liner of phosphor bronze, manganese bronze, or Delta metal, and the results ascertained. The cost of the experiment would be very small. It would only be necessary to

take some gun which needed re-tubing, and, instead of lining it with steel, line it, as we have suggested, with a copper alloy, and then go on firing it to destruction. In a paper read by Col. Maitland before the Iron and Steel Institute, which will be found in our impression for Oct. 8, 1886, it was stated that a Parson's bronze barrel had been ordered for trial, but we have not heard the result. It will be seen at a glance that, if we can substitute copper alloy for steel as a liner, the construction of big guns would be enormously facilitated. The tubes could be cast and bored out. They could be rolled to toughness and consolidate them. As the metals we have named have enormous ductility, they could be put into a gun comparatively loose, and expanded to fit the bore by a couple of rounds, as proposed years ago, and carried into effect by the late Major Palliser, when he converted cast iron smooth-bore into rifled guns, by fitting them each with a steel lining tube. There need be no apprehension that the gun would be weakened, for any of the alloys we have named could be made to bear as much as forty tons on the square inch, while remaining exceedingly tough, whereas a steel of the same strength would be extremely brittle. It is not easy to see what the objections are to the system of construction which we suggest; and a steel gun with a manganese bronze liner may yet prove to be the gun of the future."

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, the deliberation of the military authorities concerning the choice of a new rifle for the Russian Army will, it is thought, result in the preference being given to a weapon which can be used optionally with or without the repeating apparatus. This rifle, which is a Russian invention, is lighter than the Berdan rifle, and obviates the inconveniences connected with the foreign patterns.

The *Waffenschmied von Sulz* states, and the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militar Zeitung* and other papers repeat the statement, that General Kuster, of the powder factory of Spandau, the inventor of the German smokeless powder, has been rewarded by a gift of 50,000 marks; while Professor Scheibler, to whom the invention has been ascribed, has been honored with a title for his share in the experiments, and two assistants who participated in the researches have received 3,000 marks each.

(From the London Truth).

BRAZIL ALARMS THE CZAR.

"The Czar has been nearly terrified out of his senses by the complete success of the military revolution in Brazil, as the spectacle of a whole army so suddenly turning round at the instigation of a popular General is indescribably shocking and startling to the ruler of such an empire as Russia, where the stability of the throne and dynasty entirely depends upon the fidelity of the army, and every one is aware that discontented Generals are by no means unknown in Russia. The Czar's first step has been to stop the hideous persecutions of M. Pobedonostzeff, who has been practically the ruler of the empire for a considerable period. Tens of thousands of Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics have been ruthlessly driven out of the country by him, while vast numbers have been exiled to Siberia. If the Czar's panic leads him to disgrace Pobedonostzeff, and to end this system of idiotic intolerance and brutal tyranny, it will at least give a check to the Nihilist conspiracies for a time.

(From the London Figaro.)

THE KAISER'S AUTOCRATIC SON.

The little Crown Prince of Germany seems to have inherited some of the qualities of his father. The Prince was driving out with his governess. As usual, the Germans cheered the boy or lifted their hats to him as he passed, to which the young Prince replied by raising his bonnet. At last he got bored with having continually to acknowledge the salutes of the populace. Flinging himself back in the carriage, he said to his governess: "I am tired now, and shall not lift my bonnet any more to them, no matter how much they cheer." "You are a naughty boy," replied the governess, "and unless you acknowledge the salutes of the people I shall not continue to drive with you." The Crown Prince sat up immediately. "Coachman," said he. The coachman looked around. "Stop the carriage, coachman," continued the little one, and, with a lordly wave of the hand toward his governess, added, "this lady will get out."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The subject of night operations attracts considerable attention in Russia.

A LETTER can now be sent round the world in sixty-nine days, via Vancouver.

EXPERIMENTS are about to be made with a new boiler for the British Navy, in which the water circulates through the tubes surrounding the fire, thus reversing the usual construction.

THE Turkish frigate sent to Japan with decorations from the Sultan, gave out at Singapore, and the decorations sent on by a regular mail steamer. It is alleged that a certain Minister knew the condition of the ship when he gave the orders for her to sail, but that he had reasons of his own for so doing.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has signed a decree investing his brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, with the imperial power in the event of the Emperor's becoming incapable of reigning from any cause whatever, or in case of his absence from the empire. Charles is the oldest living brother after the Emperor, Maximilian having come between them. He is a cavalry officer.

ACCORDING to the Vienna *Die Reichswehr*, Russia will soon have, in Europe, 3,333 fluid guns; France, 2,880; total, 6,200. Germany has 2,881; Austria will have, at the beginning of next year, 1,770; total, 4,650. *Die Reichswehr*, however, leaves out Italy, with 1,030 guns. It calls for the increase of the Austrian artillery, which has been neglected since the introduction of the Uchatius steel bronze guns.

The staff of the Swiss War Office have been fully employed for the last few months in the organization of *corps d'armée* in case of war.

TELEGRAMS from Cadiz state that a trial was made there on Sunday, Dec. 1, with Lieut. Peral's submarine torpedo vessel, the boat being submerged several times.

It is intended to forthwith carry out the recommendation of the Committee on the British Naval Manœuvres and to immediately re-engine and re-arm the *Minotaur* class.

The Queen has presented Sir John Commerell with a large bronze medal, struck to commemorate the late naval review. The obverse bears the portrait of the Emperor of Germany, and the reverse a miniature portrait of the Queen and a representation of the fleet.

A YELLOW book, published within the last few weeks at Peking by the Imperial Government, gives statistical notices concerning the population of the Empire. According to these the population is not nearly so large as is generally assumed. For 1888 the population is given at 303,241,909, being an increase of 1,153,855, or a little more than 0.38 per cent. on the population of 1887. The "Almanach de Gotha" for the present year estimates the population for the year 1885 at 381,554,977. It should be stated that these figures refer only to 13 out of the 18 provinces of China proper, and take no account of Manchuria, Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan.

LIEUT.-GEN. VON SAFFERLING, commanding at Augsburg, has just issued an order that French only is to be spoken at the officers' mess of the 3d Infantry Regiment and at that of the 4th "Cheval-légiers" Regiment.

An attempt is to be made to re-establish trade in the Soudan under certain restrictions and in certain places. Arms and grain are to be prohibited articles, and any infringement of the regulations will lead to a fresh stoppage of trade.

WHILE death by suicide is increasing in the foreign armies, the number in the British Army is decreasing. From a return just issued it appears there were eleven cases during 1887, the number during the previous year having been twenty-nine.

SOME interesting photographs have been sent to Nature by Mr. T. Child, who has just returned from Peking, of two interesting old astronomical instruments at Peking Observatory. These instruments are the most ancient of the kind in the world, having been made by order of the Emperor Kublai Khan in the year 1279. They are exquisite pieces of bronze work, and are in a splendid condition, although they have been exposed to the weather for more than 600 years. They were formerly up on the terrace, but were removed down to their present position to make way for the 8 instruments that were made by Jesuit Father Verbiest in 1670, during the reign of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, of the present dynasty.

THE aggregate admissions to the Paris Exhibition numbered 25,000,000, of which 2,723,000 were gratuitous. In 1878 the number was 12,500,000, and in 1867 8,500,000. These figures show the number of visitors, not the number of tickets used.

LAST Saturday, Dec. 14, was the twenty-eight anniversary of the death of Prince Albert, and Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, visited the sarcophagus at Frogmore, in which the remains of the Prince are interred.

THE *Ephemeris*, of Athens, reports that a number of coffers, containing 30,000 gold and silver Spanish pieces of the year 1680, have been hauled out of the sea near the island of Andros. Six bronze cannons were found near the coffers. It is thought that the whole came from the wreck of a Spanish man-of-war.

THE Admiralty have placed the order for the four first class line-of-battle ships to be built in private yards, two with the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow; one with Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and one with J. & G. Thomson, Glasgow. This will bring to Sheffield very large orders for compound armor, which are expected to follow the plates now being made at the two Sheffield works for the four vessels building at the Government dockyards. Each vessel will require at least 2,520 tons of compound armor, which means 600 tons for the four, and double that weight for the eight.

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(including in the price of foreign produc-
tions or manufactures the duty thereon)
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the whole or any part of the supplies bid for.
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C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster Gen-
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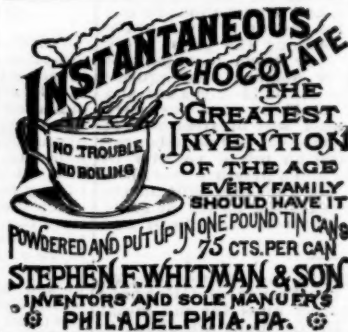
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The short service system of three years has been in force in the French Army since Nov. 25.

The increase of suicide among German officers is extraordinary. In one month 23 shot themselves. Our authority, a German paper, says: "The number increased in June, and it is feared will go on increasing." No reason is assigned.

It is stated that during the year ending Oct. 31 last there were no fewer than 130 suicides in the Austro-Hungarian Army, of which number 23 were officers and the remainder non-commissioned officers and privates.

The new British ship *Australia*, which goes to the Mediterranean with 461 men aboard, is the first war ship whose double bottom has been utilized for the storage of condensed water for supplying the boilers, so as to prevent corrosion.

Mr. HEMINGILDE CAPELO, the Portuguese explorer, has told a correspondent of the *Independence Belge* the following about Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. Last year as the Emperor was returning to Brazil the ship on board which he was a passenger

made a stay of a few days at Lisbon. Dom Pedro was too ill to land, so was visited on board ship by two of the Portuguese Ministers. The conversation naturally took a political turn. Suddenly the Emperor exclaimed, "I am a Republican." And again, in answer, as it were, to the astonished and incredulous smile of the two ministers, he repeated, "I am a Republican." These words were repeated immediately after the interview by Ministers M. Carvalho and M. Navarro.

The defensive preparations of Belgium, which are being pushed on with great rapidity, are at present attracting much attention on the Continent. With its five sectors of forts and batteries, its great system of inundations, and its outworks, Antwerp is now a position of extreme strength, and 100 Krupp guns have been ordered for its defense. The fortifications of the Meuse will be strengthened by 150 armor-plated turrets, of which 90 are being made at the Gruson works at Buckau, and the other 60 at the French factories of Saint Chamond, Crenot, and Commeny. One of the Gruson turrets, placed on the northern citadel of Antwerp, has recently been

tested, and has given complete satisfaction. It weighs in all 320 tons, is armed with two 24-centimetre guns worked through small embrasures, and revolves upon its axis, so as to bring these into position.

A foreign exchange says: "The military men of Roumania are of a susceptible nature, and object keenly to criticism. If anything is said against the service to which an officer belongs, his breast swells with manly indignation; he cries aloud for blood and if he cannot obtain satisfaction for his wounded feelings in this manner, he will take it in another. The other day one of the editors of the *Lupta* wrote an article disparaging several officers in the army. They sent seconds challenging him to fight; but he refused a duel, observing, in answer to threats, that he should henceforth carry a revolver. While he was on his way to his office four officers plied him, took his revolver from him and boxed his ears. It is evident this was considered in military circles a just and proper way for officers to express their resentment, for the commandant of the town before whom the case was laid contented himself with inflicting the nominal punishment of five days' rest."

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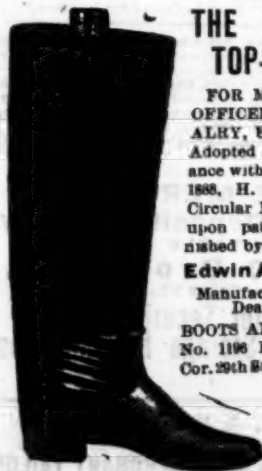
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(From the London Truth.)

PLUCKY PALMERSTON.

MR. WALPOLE'S biography of Lord John Russell is not a very lively work. About the best letter which he prints is Lord Palmerston's curt reply to Lord John's request (made under the inspiration of the Queen and Prince Albert) that he would not receive Kossuth:

PANSHANGER, Oct. 30, 1851, 6 P. M.

My Dear John Russell:

I have just received your letter to-day, and am told your messenger waits for an answer. My reply, then, is immediate, and is that there are limits to all things; that I do not choose to be dictated to as to who I may or may not receive in my own house, and that I shall use my own discretion in this matter. You will, of course, use yours as to the composition of your Government. I have not detained your messenger five minutes. Yours, sincerely,

PALMERSTON.

Lord John was more remarkable for his sour aristocratic insolence, his want of tact, and his inveterate jobbery than for any other political qualities. When Prime Minister he was a mere creature of the Court, and for five years his principal object was to thwart Lord Palmerston's truly enlightened foreign policy in order to please the Queen and Prince Albert, who were thoroughly wrapped up in Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States, and they hated to see Liberal struggles encouraged by our Foreign Office. Prince Albert was a perfect despot at heart, and his real sympathies were always with Berlin and Vienna.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

ONE of the most practical articles of presentation to gentlemen during the coming Holiday season is the box or cabinet for the preservation of cigars and tobaccos for pipes or cigarettes in their original freshness and vitality, which is manufactured under U. S. Patents by the Chas. N. Swift Manufacturing Company, at No. 115 Chambers street. All appreciative users of tobacco in whatever form, know how important it is to the smoker's perfect beatitude to secure his material against deterioration through exposure to the air or local dampness or dryness. The devices to assure this condition have been various, ground glass stoppers to cylinder receptacles and metal lined boxes with tops holding wet sponges being the common resorts. They have all been more or less unsatisfactory; and the Swift "Humidor," illustrated in the accompanying cut, is



probably the perfect tabagie, if such an invention will ever be made. The distinctive features of this device are that the cigars and tobacco can be introduced in the original cedar boxes so that the material is not exposed to the possibly poisonous and always prejudicial contact of zinc or copper linings, and that there is no necessity for wet sponge irrigation, dripping water through the smoker's treasure, and adding to its quality the undesired flavor of sponge and mildew. In the Swift "Humidor" the device for preserving freshness is simply a neat perforated metallic pad holding a pure and clean absorbent (made specially for the purpose). This requires merely a dip in water to be ready for use, thus assuring the retention of original freshness, while the proper ventilation essential is secured by the provision of air-spaces—thus preventing mustiness. The "Humidor" is produced in all degrees of elegance, and in sizes from that of an ordinary box for one hundred cigars, up to the pretentious proportions of buffets and cabinets. For more particular suggestions of prices and decorations, the Swift Company issues an elaborate descriptive circular which will be sent to any one requesting it. We can honestly endorse the merits of the article, and should some skeptic among our friends object to the motif of a present of the kind, we recall to her or him those beautiful lines of Charles Sprague:

"What though they say, with phizzies long,
Our days are sooner past,
We may reply, with reason strong,
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BIRTHS.

SICKEL.—At Fort Sill, T. T., Dec. 9, 1889, to the wife of Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., 7th Cav., a son—Howard Wright.

MARRIED.

HETHERINGTON—HEWES.—At Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10, Ensign JAMES H. HETHERINGTON, U. S. Navy, to Miss Bessie HEWES.

LEYDEN—FOSTER.—At Lemont, Pa., Dec. 12, Lieut. J. A. LEYDEN, 4th U. S. Infantry, to Miss HATTIE I. FOSTER.

MOORE—SKELDING.—At New York City, December 16, Mr. HUDSON MOORE to MARGIE SKELDING, daughter of Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, U. S. Navy.

PEARSON—GOVE.—Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Concord, N. H., by the Rev. D. C. Roberts, D.D., of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hon. JOHN H. PEARSON to JESSIE RIDGLEY, daughter of the late Col. Jesse A. Gove, U. S. Army, and sister of Lieut. Charles S. Gove, U. S. N. No cards.

RUSSELL—LOW.—At New Haven, Conn., Dec. 10, GERALDINE WHITMORE, daughter of the late Captain W. W. Low, U. S. Navy, to Mr. TALCOTT HUNTINGTON RUSSELL.

VAN ORSDALE—SHURTLEFF.—Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. A. J. Canfield, Captain JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss EDITH L. SHURTLEFF.

DIED.

COUDEN.—At Michican City, Ind., Dec. 8, JOHN CHARLES COUDEN, brother of Lieutenant Commander A. R. Couden, U. S. Navy.

LANE.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Dec. 14, WEBSTER LANE, formerly second assistant engineer, U. S. Navy.

MILLS.—At Tenerife, Canary Islands, Dec. 14, 1889, MARIE LOUISE WILLCOX MILLS, wife of Lieutenant S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, and eldest daughter of General O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.

MIX.—Mrs. A. MIX, the wife of John E. Mix, post trader, U. S. A., died Dec. 7. Her life was a continuous chain of charity, and a blessing to the poor. Her remains were interred in the Masonic cemetery with great honors, the funeral services being performed by Mr. J. B. Munroe, Master of Hope Lodge, No. 471, A. F. and A. M., of which her husband was Past Master. The pallbearers were members of the same lodge. The funeral was one of the grandest ever witnessed at Fort Ringgold, Tex. Every officer and soldier fell into line to pay his last tribute to the dead.

NICHOLS.—At New York City, Dec. 16, CHARLES NICHOLS M.D., LL.D., father of Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th U. S. Infantry.

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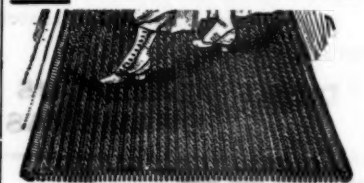
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GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY, K.P., etc., will contribute "The Standing Army of Great Britain," illustrated by R. CATON WOODVILLE.

GENERAL LEWAL, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, ex-Minister of War, etc., will write on "The French Army" (illustrated).

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., will write on "The United States Army" (illustrated).

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